

# Sudan under The Nile

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## ■ Weekly

# THE JERUSALEM STAR

### ***Political, economic and social review***

**Volume 7 Number 1**

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28 THE JERUSALEM STAR

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Until  
we  
meet  
again



## From our staff

A STORY published in one of our pages bears only the name of its writer but, in fact, a host of people works as a team to produce the pages you read each week.

Editors responsible for the various sections of the paper work to develop story ideas with reporters. These energetic people do research work with the help of archives staff and interviews with the people directly involved in the story before beginning the always painful business of writing.

At the same time, photographers are searching for just the right shots to suit the stories, and our regular columnists and suppliers of financial data, TV listings and so on are readying their valuable weekly contributions. The advertising department is working on ads, many of which need to be translated or designed from scratch.

The prepared text passes through the hands of many people: the typesetters, who aren't laxed by the numbers in the Financial Market Report or the tricky names in People and Events, and who took on a new challenge with the introduction of a section in French; the proof readers; the darkroom technicians; the paste-up men who fix headlines, photos, stories and ads onto the page ready for printing; and the messengers who rush up and down the stairs with their anxiously awaited cargoes.

This contribution in this team work from our readers cannot be forgotten. Your comments, suggestions and participation in contests have been invaluable, and we thank you.

**Haidi Taylor**  
Features Editor

THE STAR is in the ascendant. And so a beacon is dimmed against the desire of readers and staff alike. The attachment of both is unique and heartfelt. The readers kept in close contact, guiding, criticizing and appreciating the effort made by the close to a dozen employees who bore hardships to ensure that The Star would be in the hands of its readers every Thursday.

I remember a blizzard which hit the country in February. The majority of colleagues in the Jordan Press & Publishing Company did not show up and the government itself authorized civil servants not to report to duty, but the staff of The Star were ALL present.

It is allegiance or a sense of belonging that prompts everybody to surmount natural difficulties and be on duty to share with a modest effort in bringing The Jerusalem Star to light?

It is said, "To light a torch is better a thousand times than cursing the darkness." The Star was illuminated. Is it fair to extinguish it?

**Azmi Al-Khatib**  
Middle East Editor

FOR ABOUT six months I've been presenting my readers with economic schedules and numbers. My pages were directed towards specialized audience — businessmen and economists. And on our departure I'll say goodbye by presenting our readers with some figures that show how groundless are the bases on which the decision to close The Star down was based:

Following is a table of The Star's net balance since it started in July 1982:

1982: JD-17,994	1988: JD-10,469
1983: JD-23,888	1987: JD-28,169
1984: JD-45,813	1988 (till 31 July): -5,673
1985: JD-24,108	

**Dina Al-Zourba**  
Economic editor

I WISH to thank all our other faithful readers who have supported the Jerusalem Star during the course of its existence.

**Diane C. Chhengwa**  
Staff Writer

As we depart I cannot but remind our readers that our march was that of love and commitment. I hope we will meet again, and until then, I wish you the best.

**Ise Anani**  
Advertisement Manager

THE STAR was born after a difficult labour. It was the first English-language weekly to be published in Jordan. In a three-room editorial office The Star occupied the fourth floor of the old Ad-Dustour building. We, who worked with the Arabic daily, nicknamed those in The Star "the foreigners" even if they were Arabs. This we did because The Star's staff were journalists practicing their profession in the English language.

Later I participated in The Star by writing a weekly column of special character different from those published in the Arabic newspapers. Entitled "In Brief", and covering the most important political and economic events in Jordan, the column, I think, was successful since it attracted the attention of many officials and diplomats.

Looking back now I think that, if I had run some of the items appearing in The Star in the Arabic papers, I would have faced a number of problems.

After a few years I discovered that The Star was not a paper for foreigners only but also for all readers. The Star's world looked small in size, but it was enormous in its output.

**Ahmad Shaker**  
A colleague from Ad-Dustour daily.



## From the Midwest to the Middle East

A MONTH before I arrived in Amman, I was preparing for my university examinations while working for the Muncie (Indiana) Star, a middle-size daily newspaper in the mid-western United States. One night, early in May, my editor called to me as I entered the newsroom, returning from an assignment.

Several editors sat near him, their expressions grave. I wondered what was wrong.

One of them motioned me to sit at the video display terminal, and he called up a story from the Associated Press wire.

I read through the story, an account of the demise of Al-Awdah, an English-language weekly published in the West Bank. The paper had been shut down by Israeli authorities who claimed it was funded by terrorist groups.

"Is that your paper?" asked Doug, my editor, who knew I would spend my summer reporting for an English-language weekly in the Middle East.

After I explained that I would be working in Amman, not the West Bank, I went back to the story I was writing. That night after work, Doug and I continued our conversation about Al-Awdah. He asked if I thought something similar could happen to the Jerusalem Star.

I recalled Doug's questions last week when I learned about

the governmental reshuffling of the Jordan Press and the possibility of the Star's closure. And I have been thinking of the irony of our conversation ever since we were given four days notice that this would be the Star's last issue.

Unlike Al-Awdah, the Jerusalem Star was not silenced by the government. Financial problems ended its publication. But the Star's closure was no less important than that of Al-Awdah. One less voice will be heard in Amman.

An international community, Amman resounds with voices speaking many languages, from Russian to Semite. Foreign correspondents publish and broadcast in Mandarin, German and Spanish. Jordan's own media, which included the Star, published in French, English and Arabic. Three Arabic and one English-language newspapers are left to provide a forum for ideas and debate. In order to continue developing at its current pace, Jordan needs more media, not less.

The decision to close the Star surprised me, although this was supposed to be my last issue. My journalistic internship through the National Council on US-Arab Relations ended yesterday. I was reluctant to leave; I kept thinking of new ideas as I worked on my last stories.

## From a reporter

By Lella Deeb  
ONE OF the hardest tasks ever set for me has been to put down these few words describing my experience with the Jerusalem Star — the brave little newspaper that gave me life — as a journalist.

But before I go on I would like to express a powerful feeling going through me that this is only a review not farewell. Although I hope to continue with my mother paper, Ad-Dustour, for a long time to come, I know deep down that it will not be long before we see our Star rise again.

My little story began in spring 1982, when I read an advertisement for translators for a new English-language paper. I telephoned my old friend Ahmad Shaker to inquire, and Ahmad immediately took me to see Editor Arefat Hilazi. They both tried to convince me to make a stab at journalism, but I resisted until they sent me up to my mentor, Mahmoud El-Sherif.

Mr. Sherif, with his knowledge

able and charming ways, managed to convince me to try, and I have been trying ever since, always learning a little more. But, with the advent of the first issue of the Star in July 1982, I caught the incurable disease of journalism, and am still stuck with it, for what it's worth.

I did not stay long with The Star, but left it to join Reuters, never forgetting who and what taught me the ABCs of my profession. I left the Star, but never lost touch, and five years later I not only returned to The Star but also began to write for Ad-Dustour in Arabic, for the first time in my life. That made two fires for me with our company.

I did not go through the hard times with my colleagues and friends until recently, when the team pulled together valiantly to keep the paper going.

How often I benefited from criticism, whether meant constructively or otherwise... how often I heard little words of praise or encouragement meant for me,

Until the Star's editor said this was our last issue, the finally hadn't hit me. My internship, a temporary step in my education and career, was over.

Closing the Star checks not only its staff who made this their life; it also robs some American journalism student of a great experience. Last summer the Jerusalem Star and the Jordan Times helped launch the Journalism programme with one intern at each paper. This summer, there are six journalism interns in the region, including the two in Jordan.

The programme has enhanced my understanding of regional politics and has enabled me to travel. Most importantly, I have become familiar with the press in a developing country: how it works, problems it faces and how it deals with those obstacles, small or large.

Coming from a daily paper with a large staff and modern equipment didn't prepare me for work at a small, struggling paper like The Star. Here the hours are just as long as in the States, but the pay is even less. The phones are worse, the equipment is archaic, and information is even less accessible. But the staff is the same: dedicated despite the problems.

**Linda Busche**  
A visiting Staff Writer

## TRIBUTE

To all Jerusalem Star staff  
since June 1982

1. Mr Muez Shukair, editor
2. Mr Steven Rose, assistant editor
3. Miss Alifa Keloti, desk editor-reporter
4. Ruju Petar, typesetter
5. Belkar Singh, proofreader
6. George Methew, typesetter
7. Seyyed Jalel, typesetter
8. Osama El-Sherif, Chief Editor
9. Lella Deeb, reporter
10. Pam Dougherty, editor
11. Saleh Neer Allah, translator, proofreader
12. A.K. Koreen, typesetter
13. Gurben Hussein, design
14. Malcolm Payne, Executive Editor
15. N.A. Emmanuel, proofreader
16. Sebah Abu Fraihah, desk editor
17. Tricle Walr, desk editor
18. Ahmed Amire, Paste up
19. Fekht Al Nimri, advertising
20. Muhammed Al Debbas, reporter
21. Anwar Hamed, public relations
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25. Mathews Edavezhikkal, typesetter, proofreader
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32. Kathy Kekiah, reporter
33. Nidel Seqr, advertising
34. Amel Ghendour, reporter
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36. Khaled Nuseibeh, desk editor
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38. Regha Shobaki, archivist
39. Maha Zabaneh, reporter, desk editor
40. Jacob Mathew, proofreader
41. Abdullah Adam, desk editor
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54. Haidi Taylor, desk editor
55. Jihad Meneur, reporter
56. Fride Meneur, reporter
57. Wael Darwish, translator, proofreader
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82. Ali Badran, Hebrew translator
83. Marianne Meneur, children's page editor
84. Ruth Abu Deeb, art writer
85. Dr Nabil Sherif, columnist
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and to those who helped and wrote to us.

Special tribute: Gery Lereon, cartoonist (The Far Side)

1 SEPTEMBER 1988



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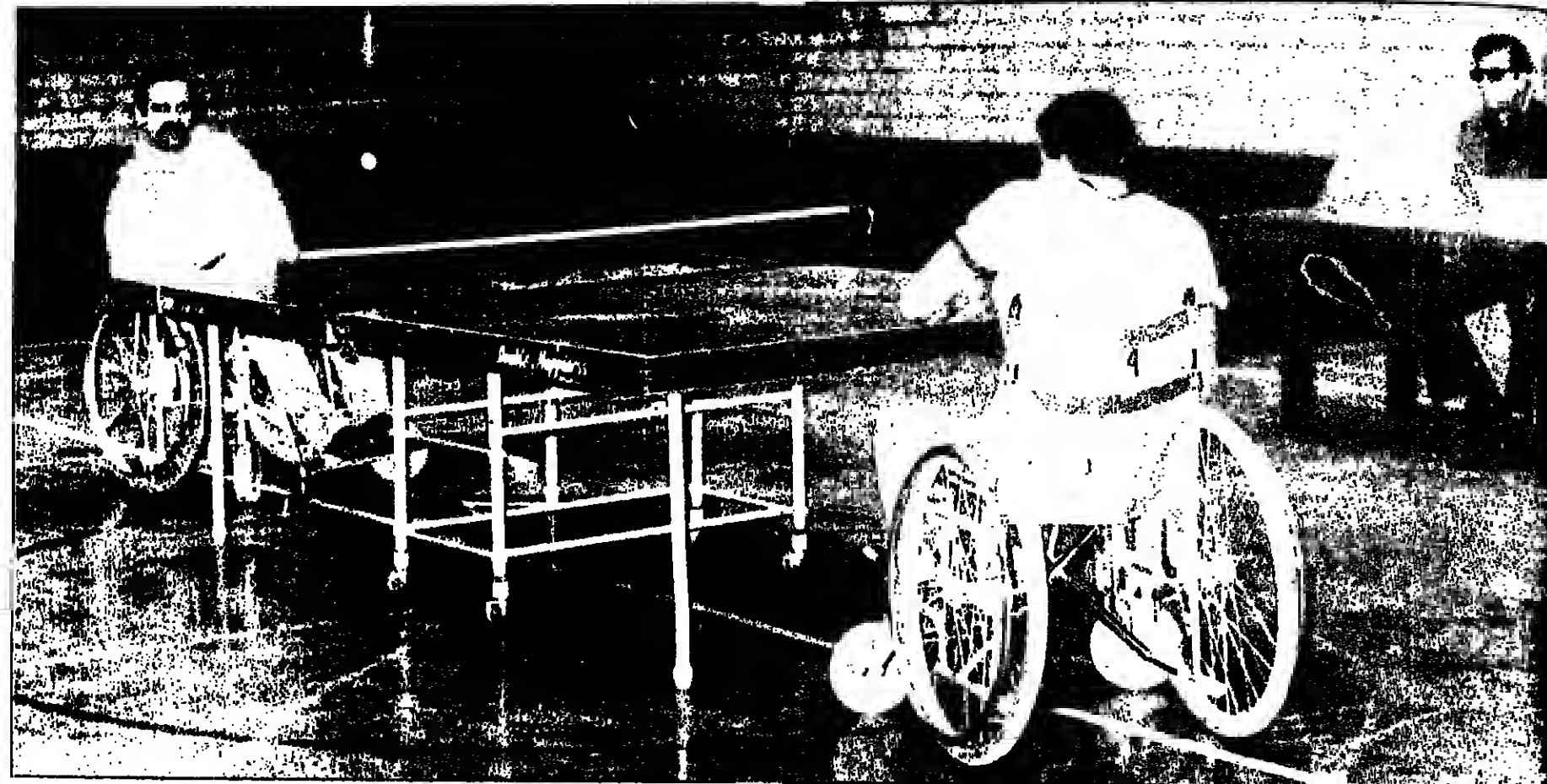


Table tennis is one of the sports featured at the Para-olympics in Seoul this year

## Handicapped athletes prepare bodies for Seoul

By Linda Buscha  
Star Staff Writer

TEAMMATES CALL her "Um Al-deheb" — Mother of gold. Since 1984 she has won 10 gold medals and six silver ones in international competition, including a silver medal for table tennis in the 1984 Paralympics. In this year's Paralympics, in Seoul, Maher Bargouthi will represent Jordan in four events: Shot put, discus, 100-metre dash, and 200-metre dash.

Bargouthi, 28, is one of seven physically handicapped Jordanian athletes participating in the seventh Paralympic, which is scheduled to begin 15 October — one month after the Olympics open. Like her teammates she is a member of the Sports Federation for the Handicapped.

Since joining the federation four years ago Bargouthi yearned for international competition and hoped to qualify for the Paralympic team.

"When I started practising

with this federation I said that I must break my records. Then they will take me with them to the international games," she said.

For one year Bargouthi has been training specifically for the games in Seoul, and she believes that her perseverance has paid off. A year ago 48 seconds was her fastest time for the 100-metre dash; now she spends her wheel-chair across the line in 34 seconds.

"Sometimes she makes it in 33," teammate Taher Abu Hileh said.

Hileh, whose best time for the 100 metres also is 34 seconds, runs — or wheels — a tough race against Bargouthi. His best time in the 200 metres — one minute, 17 seconds — is just two seconds faster than Bargouthi's best time.

"But sometimes I beat him," Bargouthi said with a laugh.

Their personal records for

shotput, too, are similar. Although they compete in different medical classifications (Bargouthi in 1A, Hileh in 1B) both use two-kilogramme shots. Hileh puts three metres, 10 centimetres; Bargouthi throws three metres, 33 centimetres.

Hileh, a two-year federation member, has also been training for one year for the Seoul games, his first international competition. His childhood interest in sports progressed during therapy at Shirin Hospital in Los Angeles, where he frequently competed in swimming. From 1981 to 1986 he was a member of the basketball team at Al-Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped.

He began to compete in track and field events when British and German trainers advised him that he was better in racing than in basketball. Hileh prefers discus to shotput, but the event was cancelled in his category because of a lack of competi-

tion. Each category must have at least six competitors.

Bargouthi and Hileh are part of a 12-member delegation that includes seven athletes, a manager, doctor, nurse, coach, and administrator. Their journey will cost the federation 7,000 dinars. Aida Bhsheh, 34, competes in class 1B in the 200 metres, shotput and discus. Wafa Jaber, 29, competes in class three weight-lifting, table tennis and shotput. Forty-two-year-old Monsoor Sablalah also competes in class three table tennis. Yousef Khalil, 32, competes in class 4 weightlifting and shotput. Twenty-two-year-old Adel Abu Khalil competes in class 6 weight-lifting.

Each participant competes in his or her own medical classification. The classifications are rated by a medical doctor according to the participants' abilities and the degree of their spinal cord injuries.

Weight-lifting differs from the

other sports in that body weight, not medical classification, is used for qualifications. Abu Khalil, who lifts 180 kilos, earned the bronze at the Stoke Mandeville games for the physically handicapped.

But as for Seoul his aims are higher. "I hope to take first or second, but my eye is on the gold," said Abu Khalil, a four-year federation member who has been weight-lifting and body-building for more than five years.

Membership in the federation, free to the disabled, was an important consideration in selecting the Paralympic athletes, said Col. Yousef Karmi, secretary-general of the federation. The selection committee looked at the results from outside tournaments, Stoke Mandeville qualifying standards, medical classifications, and dedication.

"We know who's the best, and we concentrate on the sports available. If the participants are dedicated they will reach the qualifying standards," Karmi said.

Three thousand athletes from 75 countries, including Egypt, Morocco, Sudan, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Oman, are scheduled to participate in this year's games. The purpose of sports for the disabled was to rehabilitate and enable them to make friends, but that has changed, Karmi said.

"Rather than being sports for rehabilitation the games have now become top sports for able athletes," he said. "In countries, such as Sweden, France, Poland, the United States, Japan, and the UK, players train for the whole year. Our athletes have jobs; they can't do that."

But Bargouthi and Hileh aren't worried. "You can't think of other athletes; you have to think of yourself. Playing sports shows that handicapped people can work and go to the university," Bargouthi said.

Jordan is new to handicapped sports, and the team must prove itself by bringing home medals, she said. "Even His Majesty King Hussein is watching," she said.

"Society gives us encouragement, and that makes us happy," Hileh said. "I'm representing my country, and I want to lift the flag and show them that I can carry it. And, 'Inshallah,' we'll do OK."

### In Brief

• To discuss the investment policy project, the Board of Directors of the Public Social Security Department will meet next Monday.

The meeting will be headed by the Minister of Labour, Marwan Doudin.

• Minister of Transportation, Khalid Haj Hassan, met on Monday with his Syrian counterpart Michael Abdullah, and they discussed the importance of cooperation between the two countries.

Haj Hassan assured that Jordan is willing to assist Syria in the field of transportation.

• General Manager of the Industrial Cities Corporation, Faiz Shalmet, received on Monday the Saudi Development Fund delegation, and he explained to him the role of the industrial cities in development and investment.

The delegation paid two visits to the Sahab and Irbid industrial cities.

The Saudi Fund has financed 50 per cent of the Irbid industrial City Project, which amounts to JD 8 million.

• Jordan's production of fodder, during the first half of 1988, increased to 27,400 tonnes, compared with 27,200 tonnes in the same period of 1987.

• Jordan's production of potash also increased during the same period in 1988 to 802,800 tonnes, compared with 562,100 tonnes in 1987.

• The Agricultural Marketing Corporation received a fund of \$2.5 million from the USAID to study the marketing of Jordanian agricultural products both domestically and internationally.

• Mohamad Alawne, the economic consultant at the Jordanian Embassy in Cairo, met with the Egyptian Minister of Economic and International Trade, Dr. Yusef Mostafa. They agreed to hold an exhibition for Jordanian products in Cairo next December, according to the Protocol signed between the two countries.

They also discussed the finalization of the Equal Trade Accord and the export of Jordanian glass and car lifters to Egypt.

The meeting was attended by the Manager of the Jordanian Commercial Centre in Cairo and a number of Egyptian Consultants.

## Toronto gains remain a mystery

By Masood Haider  
Special to The Star

NEW YORK — Three months after the Toronto Economic Summit the gains, made from decisions reached by the seven mightiest economic powers of the world, remain at best vague, at worst dangerously unpredictable.

The most viable but not altogether positive impact of the summit has been on the American dollar, unreasonably buoyant since US officials dropped hints at the conference that they wanted the currency to gain ground, ostensibly as a boost to Vice-President George Bush in the fight for US presidency.

Elsewhere the summit's achievements remain a mystery. The sincerity of some of the decisions reached at Toronto was doubted at the outset, but not so strongly then as now, according to economists and political analysts.

For example the leaders of his six Group of Seven partners in the industrialized economies gave President Ronald Reagan a warm send-off, pledging to set up a ministerial level task force not on world economy but on the international narcotics trade.

The task force, although laudable in its aims, was essentially part of the elaborate campaign to promote Bush. It answered demands for a Republican stand on drugs, which has been a major election issue in the United States.

The US — or global — economy was something else, however, and none of the measures needed to correct the imbalances of exchange rates, interest rates, and trade could be deemed politically sale in the months before the polling day in November. So none of those measures were touched upon. Remarkably the United States' European partners and Japan went along with the no-action strategy, though few seemed prepared for the costly intervention on the exchange markets that followed the dollar's unexpected appreciation.

The optimism, reflected with some vehemence at the Toronto summit, has survived the skeptics' attempts to moderate its perverse influence on the world economy. At the summit the leaders judged that the world economy looked bright, and credit was given to Reaganomics, even though some critics insisted on calling it "snake oil."

The Reaganites maintained that the world economy, well into its sixth straight year of growth with little inflation, owed much to Reaganomics. They had little time for critics, who argued that the achievement had been marred perhaps in no small measure by the rise in the US trade deficit and the crash of the stock markets in October 1987.

Two months after the summit the world economic outlook has not changed and neither has the interpretation that prevailed at the Toronto summit.

Further ambiguity has been lent to the economic debate by the Group of Seven's handling of the debt issue. At Toronto President François Mitterrand announced that France would write off one third of its government loans to about 20 African countries and appealed to the other six nations to do the same. He asserted that many of the poor countries would not be able to repay their debts for a very long time, so the debts should be written off outright.

The United States and Japan rebutted the appeal and presented a new strategy. The US, under renewed pressure from its colleagues in the Group of Seven, agreed to give more time to the poorest nations to repay their debts, provided that they agreed to accept western supervised programmes to manage their economies.

James Baker III, then secretary of the Treasury, argued that "these countries have no reasonable prospect of getting back on their feet." He maintained that the US administration's position marked a significant change in attitude as far as the "poorest" of the poor are concerned. Previously the US had opposed all forms of debt relief and relied instead on the so-called "Baker Plan" as a means of encouraging private lending in return for the debtor countries' adoption of growth-oriented policies.

But, under pressure from the other six countries, the United States has come round to their view that "some countries are too poor to cope with their debts." However the number of debtors involved, the magnitude of their debt, and the relief involved are questions which remain unanswered.

The Group of Seven discussed a World Bank list of 22 "debt-distressed" countries south of Sahara, whose gross national products are \$450 a year or below per capita, compared with the \$10,000 to \$20,000 of the countries represented at the summit meeting.

The poor countries owe \$102 billion to the developed countries, 60 per cent of it to the governments. The actual relief that the Group of Seven would provide, might come to no more than \$600 million to \$1 billion a year in interest payments that the poorest make. But, in the context of the poverty of the debtor, it is considered substantial.

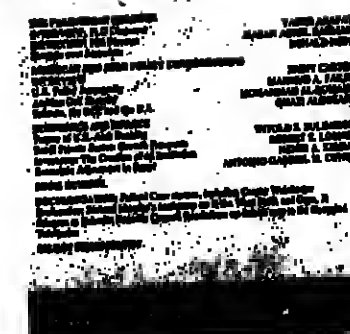
Japan, which is said to be the successor to the United States as the largest donor to poor countries, announced that it would double its foreign aid to \$50 billion over the next five years, and the Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita announced his government's plan to write off about \$1 billion in interest payments on \$5.5 billion in debt that the poorest countries owe Japan.

Noteworthy as the debt relief offers were analysts point out that none fit the framework suggested by noted economists. The more comprehensive formulae run counter to the piecemeal solutions undertaken or suggested by individual countries in the Group of Seven, but those were not discussed.

Few analysts doubt that a coherent picture of the US economy, and by extension the world economy, would not emerge until after the republicans have secured the White House, or lost it to the Democrats. In the latter event many more months will be required to extract the outlines of a future US economic policy. In other words a long haul is what the world should be content with.

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The Hon. Howard C. Nielson  
U.S. Representative (UT)

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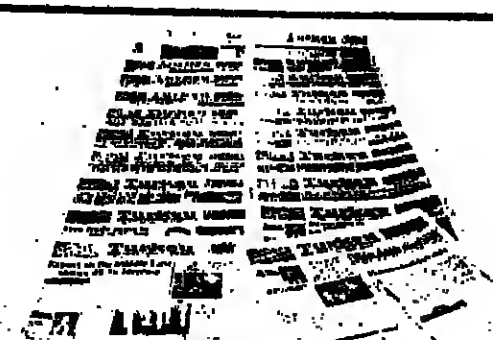
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Telephone cables. Tender no 18/88. Supply of four lots of telephone cables. Details on payment of AO 400 from Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications, Direction du Budget Annexe, Sous-Direction des Matières, Second Floor, Bureau 28, 4 Boulevard Salah Bouakoul, Algiers. CD 20 October.

Machine tools. Tender no ZJ 361/MA. Supply of machine tools. Details on payment of AO 200 from Entreprise Nationale Sonatrach, Division Production, 6 Chemin du Réservoir, Hydra, Algiers. CD 20 September.

Electrical equipment. Tender no NPS EXP 88 P 6821. Supply of electrical equipment and engines. Details on payment of AO 400 from Entreprise Nationale d'Amidat, CEA/Z, P.O. Box 40, Arziz 31200. CD 4 September.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from Entreprise Nationale des Emballages Métalliques, Unité Boutallée a Gaz, P.O. Box 374, Zone Industrielle, Batna:

Tasting bench. Tender no D1/1/88. Supply of testing bench for gas bottles. CD 13 October.

## IRAN

Steel rods. Tender no 67/118. Supply of 1,000 tonnes of steel rods, number 23, type ST 52 to ST 41. Bid bond is IR 2,000 million. Details on payment of IR 2,000 — to account to 674, Central Bank of Iran, or any Bank Mail Iran branch — from Ker-Pardazi Office, Iran Railway Company, Meidan Rah-Ahan, Fourth Floor, Shahid Kalamati Building, Tehran. Provisional CD 1 September.

Generators. Supply of six 1,000-kW generators. Details from Prisona Organisation, Dr Ali Shariati Avenue, 2 Moalem/Hamzah Street, Tehran. Provisional CD 1 September.

Valves and water taps. Tender no AM/1583. Supply of valves and 800-millimetre water taps. Details from Khoresan Water Board, Boulevard Sazeman AB, Meshad, telephone 77D11 extension 301, or from Tehran office, telephone 892112. CD not stated.

Computer sale. Tender no 3-67-3. Sale of NCR computer, model 8230. Details on payment of IR 2,000 — to account to 91026, Bank Mail Iran, Haft Tappash branch — from Nafsheh Agro-Industrial Complex, Alifha Avenue, 3 Shahid Azimi Street, Tehran, or from Ahvaz office, 44 Arat Street, Amansh, Ahvaz. CD not stated.

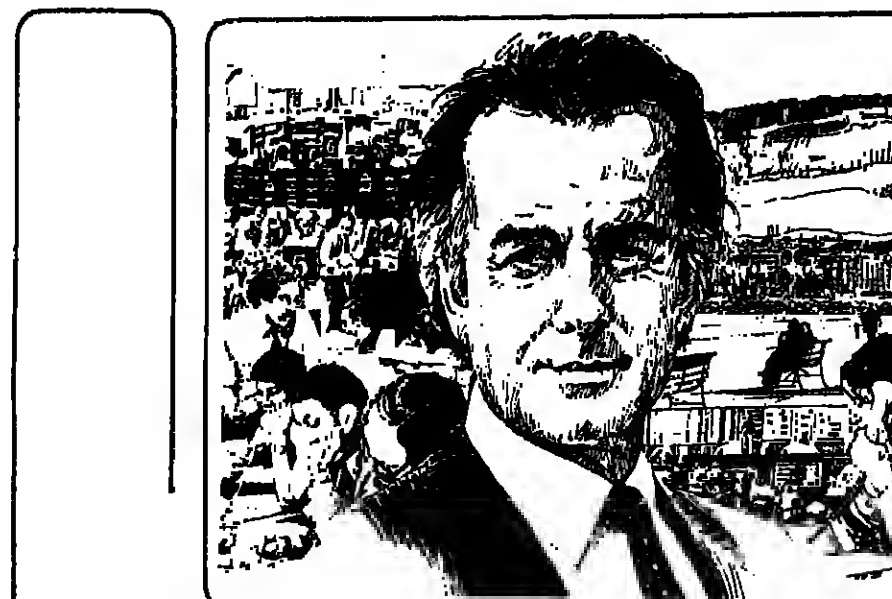
Pharmaceutical raw materials. Prequalification. Supply of raw materials used in pharmaceutical manufacture. Details from Pharma Raw Material Purchase Organisation, P.O. Box 11365/3558, Tehran. Provisional CD 20 September.

Industrial and refinery projects. Prequalification. Construction, start-up and commissioning of various industrial and refinery projects. Prequalification documents should be sent to Planning and Programme Department, Moshir Qade Consulting Engineering Group, 189 Qasab Moharrar, Tehran, telex 216199 moce ir. Provisional CD 1 October.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Loghman Pharmaceutical Company, Km P. Special Karad Road, Tehran, telephone 902699:

Air compressor. Supply of air compressor, CD not stated.

Diesel generator. Supply of 400-kW diesel generator, CD not stated.



Details of the following tender may be obtained from National Iran Steel Company (NISC), Alifha to Mine & Steel Ministry, Isfahan Steel Complex, Vally Ase Square, Nisco Building, First Floor, Tadarokst, or from Isfahan branch, Takhli Avenue, Isfahan, telephone 26198:

Safety gloves. Tender no 67/2. Supply of 171 pairs of leather safety gloves for welding use (four different types). Provisional CD 1 September.

## KUWAIT

Details of the following 12 tenders may be obtained from Central Tender Committee, Youssef al-Shamali Building, Near Al-Shargh Police Station, Tareq Bin Ziad Street, Sateh, telex 44048 cto kt:

Flanges. Tender no N/248/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of flanges. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 11 September.

Compressors. Tender no 2788/D. Supply, to Kuwait Oil Company, of compressors. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 13 September.

Steam generators. CD extension. Tender no MEW/22/47-87/88. Supply and installation, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of eight steam generators and auxiliary equipment. New CD 13 September.

Turbine generators. CD extension. Tender no MEW/22/47-87/88. Supply and installation, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of turbine generators and auxiliary equipment. New CD 13 September.

Building construction and maintenance. Tender no MEW/22/47-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply and installation, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of 11/0.433 kV secondary transformer stations. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 8 September.

Secondary transformer stations. Tender no MEW/22/47-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply and installation, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of 11/0.433 kV secondary transformer stations. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 8 September.

Sea-water chambers and channels. Tender no MEW/22/47-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply and installation, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of sea-water chambers and channels, for the power station. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 4 September.

Sea-water pumps repair. Tender no MEW/22/47-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Repair, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of sea-water pumps at Shuwaikh power station. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 8 September.

Distillation unit maintenance. Tender no MEW/22/47-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Maintenance, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of distillation unit A at Shuwaikh station. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 8 September.

on payment of KD 20. CD 4 September.

Cables and cable clamps. Tender no 4191/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of cables and cable clamps. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 8 September.

Air conditioners. Tender no L/31/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of mobile air conditioners. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 11 September.

Preparatory excavation works. Tender no DTM/4/88-K/41/A. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Carrying out, for the Public Works Ministry, of preparatory excavation works for administrative building and library at Khaldiya, for Kuwait University. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 11 September.

Preparatory excavation works. Tender no DTM/4/88-K/41/A. (Open to prequalified contractors only). Carrying out, for the Public Works Ministry, of preparatory excavation works for administrative building and library at Khaldiya, for Kuwait University. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 11 September.

MDROCCD

Medicines. Tender no 01788/JGP/PD88. Supply of reactive medicines and bandages. Financed by the World Bank. Details from Ministère de la Santé Publique, Unité de Gestion du Projet BIRD, 335 Avenue Mohammed V, Rabat. CD 8 September.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Office Régional de Miss en Valeur Agricole de Houz, Bureau des Marchés, Avenue Hassan II, Marrakech, telephone 34821, telex 72834 m:

Road network. Tender no 17/88. Installation of the road network in the NFA region, over an area of 18,500 hectares, in the N1, N2, and N3 right-of-way sectors. Works include coating and stabilising of roads and drainage. Financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Details on payment of MD 1,000. CD 6 September.

Civil engineering works. Tender no 21788. Carrying out civil engineering works (lot no 4) on the downstream section of the T2 Canal; the V-shape section is 18.5 kilometres long and has an output varying between 4 to 7 cubic metres a second. Works include earthworks and cladding of the canal. Financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the OPEC Fund for International Development. Details on payment of MD 2,000. CD 6 September.

## SAUDI ARABIA

Building cleaning and maintenance. Three years' cleaning and maintenance of the Labour & Social Affairs Ministry's premises and annexes. Details on payment of SR 800 from Social Affairs Undersecretariat, Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs, Omar Bin al-Khatib Street, Riyadh 11187, telephone 47714807-4787188, telex 401043 labour ar. CD 3 September.

Storm-water drainage. Tender no 11. Carrying out storm-water drainage project on payment of SR 500 from Tadris Municipality, Tabuk, telephone 4221044. CD 8 September.

## SYRIA

Mowers and baler press spares. Supply of spare parts for self-

propelled swath mowers and high-density baler press. Bid bonds are \$12,000 for mower parts; \$7,000 for mower engine parts; \$6,000 for the baler press; and \$27,000 for the whole offer. Performance bonds are 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$500 for local tenders or \$150 for foreign tenders from Agricultural Machinery Distribution Company, Khn al-Harir, Joudeh Building, P.O. Box 1387, Aleppo, telephone 336300/336301, telex 331408 amdc sy. CD 14 September.

Kiln spares. Tender no 8274. Supply of spare parts for kilns. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,500 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details from Commercial Department, Syrian Cement & Building Materials Company, P.O. Box 8, Hama. CD 20 September.

Coupon holders. Tender no 8278. Supply of 80 tonnes of coupon hides, of European origin. Bid and performance bonds are \$10,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details from Arab Company for Rubber, Plastic & Leather Products, P.O. Box 369, Aleppo, telex 331233 tanlep sy/331402 copies sy. CD 14 September.

Electric motors. Tender no 8282. Supply of electric motors. Bid and performance bonds are \$500 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$10 from Contracts Department, Banias Railway Company, P.O. Box 29, Banias, telex 441050 banraf sy. CD 8 September.

V-belts. Tender no 8228. Supply of 2,853 V-belts. Bid and performance bonds are \$3,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details from Walid Spinning Company, P.O. Box 574, Hama, telex 441002 sy. CD 3 September.

Asphaltic rock miner. Supply of a 44-tonne-per-hour asphaltic rock miner which covers a vertical difference of 3.5 metres above ground level, works on benches and terraces, turns on benches 10 metres wide, loads trucks up to a height of 3 metres, realises a cutting height of 3.5 metres and a cutting width of 4 metres, cuts asphaltic rock up to a compressive strength of 50 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and a tensile strength of 3 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, works in horizontal and vertical directions, produces cut asphaltic rocks with a maximum size of 300 millimetres and an average size of 100 millimetres or less, and two years' supply of spare parts. Bid and performance bonds are \$5,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details from General Company for Asphalt, P.O. Box 8, Latakia, telephone 33121, telex 451150 sy. CD 16 September.

Nylon threads. Tender no 8208. Supply of 8,000 kilos of 70-denier single grey nylon threads. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details from Lattakia Textile Company, Arabiya Village, Lattakia. CD 3 September.

Details of the following four tenders may be obtained from Contracts Department, General Facilities Company, P.O. Box 280, Hama, telephone 23332, telex 441005 fert sy:

Chemicals. Tender no 8230. Supply of 2,500 tonnes of aluminium sulphate and five tonnes of vanadium pentoxide. Details on payment of \$20. CD 10 September.

Air compressor. Tender no 8231.

Supply of air compressor. Details on payment of \$20. CD 12 September.

Economiser repair materials. Tender no 8232. Supply of materials for repairing economiser in sulphuric acid unit. Details on payment of \$20. CD 17 September.

Heat exchanger tubes. Tender no 8233. Supply of heat exchanger tubes. Details on payment of \$20. CD 14 September.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Syrian Petroleum Company, P.O. Box 3378 or 2848, Damascus, telephone 227007, telex 411031/411724 syco sy:

Pipeline. Tender no 8214. Supply of pipeline. Bid and performance bonds are \$7,000 and 5 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 13 September.

Valves. Tender no 8216. Supply of valves. Bid and performance bonds are \$3,556 and 5 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 12 September.

Corrosion inhibitor. Tender no 8218. Supply of 150 tonnes of corrosion inhibitor. Bid and performance bonds are \$1,700 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 11 September.

Tubing. Tender no 8217. Supply of tubing. Bid and performance bonds are \$9,000 and 5 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 17 September.

Rotary kettles. Tender no 8218. Supply of rotary kettles. Bid and performance bonds are \$180 and 5 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 14 September.

## YEMEN (SANA'A)

Well drilling. Deepening a water well from 130 metres to 300 metres in Haddah Villes complex. Details from Yemen Kuwait Estate Development Company, Haddah Commercial Complex, south of Sana'a. CD not stated.

Electricity generator. Supply and installation of an electricity generator. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details from Saba General Corporation for Press & News, Airport Road, Al-Jarfa Area, P.O. Box 1476/2196, Sana'a, telephone 232208-2, telex 2522 ya. CD 8 September.

Building construction. Tender no 4/88. Construction of the Ousean building, phase 1, in Sana'a city. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of YR 500 from Purchasing & Stores Department, General Corporation for Educational Institutes, Ministry of Education, Tahrir Square, Sana'a, telephone 274550-3, telex 2759 ya. CD 3 September.

Medicines and medical requirements. Supply of medicines and medical requirements. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of YR 500 from General Department for Medical Supplies, Ministry of Health, Tahrir Square, P.O. Box 298, Sana'a, telephone 272884-5, telex 2848 hplu ya. CD 17 September.

Insurance. Insurance of three properties over the period 1 January 1989-31 December 1989. Details on payment of YR 1,000 from Yemen General Electric Corporation, Haddah Commercial Complex, Safa South, P.O. Box 178, Sana'a, telephone 235583-8/205700, telex 2257/2809 ygas sy. CD 15 October.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from General Corporation for Land Transportation, Tahrir Street, Al-Gorfa Area, Sana'a, telephone 282108-2/216381-5:

Workshop equipment. Supply of workshop equipment. CD 3 September.

Vehicles. Supply of two vehicles. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. CD 3 September.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Confederation of the Local Council for Co-operative Development, Airport Road, Haddah Area, Sana'a, telephone 227242-5:

School construction. Tender no 38/88. Construction of elementary/intermediate school in Hazm city, Al-Jawl province, 200 kilometres east of Sana'a. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. CD 3 September.



TENDER FOR the supply of plastic syringes and pasteurised needles for the Royal Health Services Directorate, the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tender Department for JD 4D. Bond: 1D per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 15 September 1988.

TENDER NO. 75/88. Hanger maintenance work for the Royal Jordanian Airline. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 5 September 1988.

TENDER NO. 27/88. Construction work for the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 2D. Bond: five per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 12 September 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply of mercury light units for Sama Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 28 August 1988.

CENTRAL TENDER NO. 98/88. Sewage and water systems work for the Government Tenders Department. Tender documents are available at the Department for JD 50. Closing date: 17 September 1988.

TENDER FOR construction work for the Directorate of Public Security. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Department, Jabel Al-Nueein for JD 5D. Closing date: 6 September 1988.

TENDER NO. 100/88. Supply of plastic containers for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company. Tender documents are available at the company's offices, First Circle, for JD 1D. Closing date: 2 October 1988.

TENDER NO. 5/88. Supply of 1,000 tonnes of Soya beans oil for the Modern Industries Universal Company. Tender documents are available at the Commercial Department at the company, Rabie District, Tel: 603782/3, for JD 5. Closing date: 7 September 1988.

TENDER NO. 18/88. Supply of spare parts for Volvo semi-trailers for the Jordan Cement Factories. Tender documents are available at the company's office, Al-Fhals, for JD 10. Bond: five per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 28 September 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply of glass for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 15. Closing date: 26 September 1988.

TENDER NO. MM 21/88. Supply and installation of air-conditioners for the Telecommunication Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 15. Closing date: 13 September 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply of a computer system for the Social Security Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Corporation's head office in Wadi Segra, Amman, for JD 30. Closing date: 1 October 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply of the following for the Arab Potash Company.

(1) Tender No. 27/88, (1) Alloy-255 (Ferrellum 255) H.B Flux coated welding electrode, (2) Duplex stainless steel plates, (3) Carbon steel flanges, and (4) seamless, duplex, stainless steel pipes.

(2) Tender No. 28/88. Electricity cables. (3) Tender No. 29/88, refrigerators and ovens. (4) Tender No. 30/88, water-pumps.

Tender documents are available at the Sales Department for JD 15, JD 10, JD 10, and JD 10 respectively. Closing dates: 1 October, 27 September, 25 September, and 28 September 1988 respectively.

TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the Royal Scientific Society:

81/88, micro-computers.

82/88, Infra-red camera and thermomater apparatus.

83/88, micro-computers.

85/88, No/No2/Nox analyser, and automatic weather station.

Tender documents are available at Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5 each. Bond: 10 per cent of the offer's value. Closing dates: 1 October 1988.

TENDER NO. MM 28/88. Construction work for the Telecommunication Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 15. Closing date: 8 September 1988.

TENDERS NOS. 79, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92/88. Consultant services for water and sewage system projects for the Government Tenders Department. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Department, at the Water Authority, for JD 50. Closing date: 24 September 1988.

TENDER FOR a hot asphalt-mix work for Amman Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Department for JD 50. Bond: JD 4,000. Closing date: 5 September 1988.

TENDER NO. 85/88. Supply of chemicals for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Department for JD 10. Bond: five per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 7 September 1988.

TENDERS NOS. 88/88, 89/88, 90/88, and 91/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Department for JD 15 each. Bond: three per cent of each offer's value. Closing date: 7 September 1988.

TENDER NO. 29/88. Construction work for the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 2D. Bond: five per cent of the offer's value. Closing date: 5 September 1988.

TENDER NO. JCO/EB/APP/88.05. Supply of equipment for sheep fattening, and supply of housing and equipment for an animal production organization (JCO). Tender documents can be obtained from the documents can be obtained from the Director General, JCO, P.O. Box 1343, Amman, Tel. 665170, telex 665170. Closing date: 14 September 1988.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: University of Jordan 878134, Ministry of Public Works 668481, General Supplies Department 841455, Ministry of Education 669181/12 lines, Ministry of Health 668131/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 644700/701, Arab Potash Co. 886165, Royal Jordanian 679263, Jordan Cement Factories 888109, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 880144, Jordan Electricity Authority 816615, Water Authority 668111, Directorate of Buildings 649148/64262.

## Financial Market Weekly Report

## Press shares react to dissolution

By Dina Al-Zorba  
Star Financial Market Analyst

THE shares of the press companies were affected in different ways after the dissolution of the Board of Directors of the three main publicly-held press companies. The share price of Al-Rai decreased by 15 per cent in the past few days to reach JD 2.90 on Tuesday. On the other hand, Dar Al-Sha'b share prices increased by 10 per cent and it dominated 68.9 per cent of the services sector trading in the market. Ad-Dustour shares were not traded in the market till Tuesday. However its share prices are expected to drop after the closing of its sister publication The Jerusalem Star.

Divided among 1,746 contracts a total of 1,557,107 shares was handled this week at a total trading volume of JD 1,434,108. The daily trading average, therefore, amounted to JD 286,821 per day. In the Over-the-Counter market a total of 852,121 shares was handled at a total trading volume of JD 28,198.

The shares of 65 companies were traded, classified as follows:

Share of Market This Week	Last Week +	Prices	O	Total	Weekly Entries
Banks	30.432%	30.048%	5	10	67
Insurance	1.356%	1.350%	3	8	13
Services	7.330%	3.000%	2	4	28
Industrials	60.88%	.000%	4	15	109
Total:	11	22	32	65	207

The daily trading volume as proportionate to the total market (JD 1,434,108) was as follows:

This Week				
Tuesday 23.8.88	Wednesday 24.8.88	Thursday 25.8.88	Sunday 28.8.88	Monday 29.8.88
21.384%	28.921%	25.399%	10.992%	15.305%
Last Week				
22.269%	23.754%	16.550%	17.400%	20.027%

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows:

Jo. Petroleum Ret.	25D30%	15.238%
Jo. Fin. House	28.261%	8.801%
Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick	12.891%	7.848%
Aladdin	12.418%	7.559%
Jo. Cement Fac.	9.181%	5.590%
Arab Bank	17.414	5.229%
Petra Bank	58.958%	4.806%
Dar Al-Sha'b	10.509%	3.198%
Darco	21.498%	1.576%
Jo. Electricity	31.898%	3.46%
Jo. French Ins.	25.484%	3.28%
Philadelphias Ins.	4.471%	2.21%
Int. Contracting & Inc.	16.291%	2.13%
Universal Ins.	2.908%	2.11%
Petra Projects	15.520%	
United Ins.		

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
23.8	29.885%	1.005%	6.317%
24.8	82.852%	2.318%	31.986%
27.8	3.908%	.582%	94.807%
28.8	19.410%	1.835%	75.043%
29.8	28.135%	1.134%	42.884%

Weekly Average This week 8.732% 61.463% Last Week 1.371% 74.042%



## Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	BF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/16
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/16
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/16
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/16
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Year	8 3/4	4 1/2						9 M 8 7/16
3 Year	9 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Year	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Year	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Financa and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

## Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E Dirham
1 MTH	9-8 3/4	8 3/8-5 7/8	8 1/4-7 3/4	8 1/8-7 3/4
2 MTH	9 1/16-8 13/16	8 3/8-5 7/8	8 1/2-8	8 1/4-7 7/8
3 MTH	9 1/16-8 13/16	8 3/8-5 7/8	8 5/8-1 1/8	8 3/8-8
6 MTH	9 1/4-9	8 1/2-8	8 7/8-3/8	8 1/2-8 1/8
1 Year	9 7/16-1 1/4	8 3/4-1 1/4	9 1/8-8 5/8	8 3/4-8 3/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 17.8.88

## Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday	Friday	Monday
	22.8.88	19.8.88	14.8.88
DEM	1.9190	1.8925	1.8810
SFR	1.8105	1.5915	1.5780
FRF	6.6050	8.4125	8.3780
DFL	2.1805	2.1390	2.1257
LIT	1,417.00	1,405.50	1,398.00
CAS	1,229.1	1,227.1	1,219.8
YEN	134.05	133.88	132.85
£	1.8860	1.7025	1.7195
GOLD	432.00	432.00	430.40
SILVER	8.84	8.88	6.72

## Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	103.5	108	\$	374
S. Lire	0.111	0.117	£	832B
L. Lire	10.2	10.6	DEM	195.7
I. Dinar	400	450	SFR	232.9
K. Dinar	1380	1370	FRF	57.7
E. Pound	185	175	Yen(100)	279.5
UAE.Dh	105	108	DFL	173.4
Q. Riyal	105.5	108.5	SKR	57.4
O. Riyal	1010	1020	LIT(100)	28.4
B. Dinar	1020	1030	BFL(10)	93.7

## Economic Scene

## ABL finances Alrishar Station

AMMAN (Star) — A credit agreement for US\$ 12.8 million was signed on 31 July 1988 in favour of Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA).

The transaction was lead-managed by Arab Bank Ltd., with the participation of Gulf International Bank, head-quartered in Bahrain. Arab Bank Ltd's Offshore Banking Unit in Bahrain acted as agent for the transaction.

The credit is repaid over a period of 11 years and is guaranteed by both the Government of the Ha-

shemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Export — Import Bank of the USA. The proceeds will be used to finance the major portion of the costs of the supply and erection of Alrishar Gas — Turbine Power Station. Total cost estimated at US\$ 19.3 million.

JEA aims at reducing the country's dependence on imported energy by exploiting the recently discovered natural gas reserves at Alrishar region in the north-west of the Kingdom to generate part of the country's electricity needs.

## Money market

## Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7480-00
K. Dinar	0.28330-40
B. Dinar	0.37690-00
O. Riyal	3.6390-.20
O. Riyal	0.38495-.05
L. Lira	349.75-.25
UAE(DH)	3.8720-40

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain

## Gold in Jordan

Amman (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

18 ct...JD 4.100 per gramme	
21 ct...JD 4.750 per gramme	
24 ct...JD 6.000 per gramme	
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,400.00	
Once...JD 188.50 (10 cm x 31 gramme)	
Rashadi Pound... JD 35.500 (Seven gramme)	
Seviling Pound... JD 40.000 (Eight gramme)	

Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

## Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold price (in US dollars per troy ounce):

London	430.40 Bld
Paris	Closed Fixed
Frankfurt	431.95 Fixed
Zurich	431.00 Bld
Hong Kong	433.80 Bld

## Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rate at London were as follows:

£	1.7100-10
SFR	1.5805-15
LIT	1397.75-1398.25
FRF	8.3850-3900
DEM	1.8835-40
DFL	2.1285-75
BFL	39.4700-4900
DKR	7.2150-2200
NKR	8.9000-30
SKR	6.4720-40
YEN	133.20-30
AS\$	13.21-22
Ca\$	1.2220-25
S. Pes.	123.42-47
F. Mark	4.4630-80
G. Drach	150.75-88

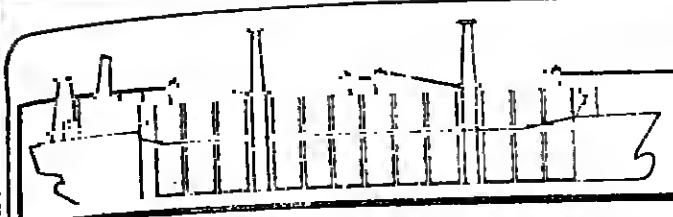
## Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a presentation of companies which traded in the Amman Financial Market listed in the following order: 1-11 companies whose share prices increased, 12-33 companies whose share prices decreased, and 34-65 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Arab Bank	109.000	110.000	+1.000
2. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.470	1.500	+0.030
3. Jo. Kwl. Bank	1.380	1.400	+0.020
4. Petra Bank	1.970	2.000	+0.030
5. Derco	.500	.510	+0.010
6. Jo. Nat. Lines	.850	.860	+0.010
7. Livestock & Poultry	.650	.680	+0.030
8. Public Mining Co.	1.350	1.380	+0.030
9. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1.230	1.240	+0.010
10. Jo. Ind. & Match.	.580	.600	+0.020
11. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.120	1.130	+0.010
12. Housing Bank	1.920	1.900	-0.020
13. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2.100	2.050	-0.050
14. Jo. Securities Corp.	.780	.730	-0.050
15. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	2.010	2.000	-0.010
16. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	.550	.530	-0.020
17. Holy Land Ins.	1.280	1.250	-0.030
18. Philadelphia Ins.	.830	.820	-0.010
19. United Ins.	.950	.940	-0.010
20. Dar Al-Sha'ab	.510	.480	-0.030
21. Jo. Press/Al-Re'i	3.250	2.950	-0.300
22. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	.290	.280	-0.010
23. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.220	1.210	-0.010
24. Jo. Phosphate Minas	2.540	2.520	-0.020
25. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.690	7.600	-0.090
26. Woolen Ind.	.700	.680	-0.020
27. Dar Al-Dawa	1.600	1.540	-0.060
28. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.580	1.570	-0.010
29. Arab Paper Converting & Tr.	.290	.270	-0.020
30. Nat. Steel	2.550	2.540	-0.010
31. Jo. Rock Wool	.820	.810	-0.010
32. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	.980	.970	-0.010
33. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.370	2.360	-0.010
34. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.510	2.510	.000
35. Bank of Jordan	14.900	14.900	.000
36. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.190	1.190	.000
37. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.650	1.650	.000
38. R. Es. Fin. Corp.	14.000	14.000	.000
39. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1.390	1.390	.000
40. Jo. Fin. House	.940	.940	.000
41. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.780	1.780	.000
42. Nat. Portfolio Securities	.880	.880	.000
43. Inma Inv. & Fin. Facilities	.870	.870	.000
44. Jo. French Ins.	4.500	4.500	.000
45. Universal Ins.	.700	.700	.000
46. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	.830	.830	.000
47. Jo. Electricity	1.640	1.640	.000
48. Int. Contracting & Inv.	.200	.200	.000
49. Petra Projects	.680	.680	.000
50. Te'lco, Eq. Hire	.770	.770	.000
51. Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes	14.500	14.500	.000
52. Jo. Tanning	1.970	1.970	.000
53. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.160	1.160	.000
54. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1.910	1.910	.000
55. Jo. Worested Mills	4.600	4.600	.000
56. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.230	1.230	.000
57. Jo. Dairy	.980	.980	.000
58. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3.150	3.150	.000
59. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1.220	1.220	.000
60. Jo. Glass Ind.	.900	.900	.000
61. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	.750	.750	.000
62. Jo. Lime & Silc. Brick Ind.	.220	.220	.000
63. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.470	1.470	.000
64. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.480	1.480	.000
65. Aladdin	1.170	1.170	.000

KUWAIT FINANCIAL MARKET  
THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba daily Kuwaiti newspaper on 28 August 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwl. National Bank	1.120	0	-0.006
Gulf Bank	0.446	0	-0.005
Com. Bank	0.330	0	-0.005
Kwl. Ahl Bank	0.400	0	0
Kwl. M.E. Bank	0.410	0	0
Sargan Bank	0.330	0	+0.010
Kwl. Fin. House	0.640	0	0
I.F.A.	0.102	0	-0.002
KWT Pearl Trv.	0.108	0	-0.002
Ahila Inv.	0.380	0	+0.010
Gulf Inv.	0.244	0	+0.002
Nat. R. Es.	0.218	0	0
Kwl. Projects	0.093	0	0
Ref. Ind.	0.415	0	-0.001
Gulf Cable	1.080	0	-0.001
Corl. Marina	0.047	0	-0.004
Land Trans.	0.088	0	+0.005
Public Stores	0.172	0	+0.002
Com. Mkt. Comp.	0.019	0	0
Mobila Tel.	0.390	0	0
Kwl. Computers	0.184	0	0
Kwl. Foods	0.316	0	0
Non-Kuwaiti Companies			
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.089	0	0
Bahrain M.E. Bank	0.060	0	0
Coast Inv.	0.110	0	0
Arab Inv.	0.036	0	-0.0005



## Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

## Amin Kawar &amp; Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Tanya Karpinskaya	12.8.88
		Kalye Zelaniko	12.8.88
		P. Antokolskiy	5.8.88
B) Australia	Baltic	G. Pyas	5/8/88
		SK. Zeik	26.8.88
C) Yugoslavia + Medt. (Confrs.)	Jadranska	A. Trader	1.8.88
		Pharos	18.8.88
		A. Trader	31.8.88
		Kairos	31.8.88
D) Far East (Conv. + Conl.)	PIL	Kota Berani	1.7.88
		Kota Wirama	5.8.88
		Kota Raja	15.8.88
		Kota Naga	29.8.88
		Kota Timur	29.8.88
		Kota Bakil	29.8.88
		S. Jashn	8.8.88
		Megeburg	20.8.88
		Pritzwalk	28.8.88
E) GOR + North Continent of Europe (Confrs.)	D.S.R.	Hual Trece	31.7.88
		Hual Favorita	10.8.88
		Hual Tracer	31.8.88
F) Europe-Far East (Ro-Ro)	Hual	W. Lokietek	4.8.88
		Z. Wit Waza	29.8.88
		Z. Slary	15.8.88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Conl.)	POL	T.S.	T.S.
		T.S.	T.S.
		T.S.	T.S.
H) North America (Conv. + Conl.)	Qasis	27.88	27.88
	Liberty	10.7.88	10.7.88
	Conlito	5.8.88	5.8.88
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	8.8.88	8.8.88
J) Romania	Navrom	16.8.88	16.8.88
K) India	Jhgo	Pazin	16.8.88

## Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 51, departing Venice 1 August, Ravenna, 2 August, arriving Aqaba 12 August 1988.  
— C.U.R. Benjamtn, Voyage No. 52, departing Venice 16-17 August, Koper 18 August, Ravenna 20 August, arriving Aqaba 28-29 August 1988.  
— R.M.S. Laguna, Voyage No. 53, departing Venice 1 September, Ravenna 3 September, arriving Aqaba 13 August 1988.  
— C.U.R. Benjamtn, Voyage No. 54, departing Venice 21

September, Ravenna, 23 September, arriving Aqaba 3 October 1988.

— Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 10 August 1988.

— Thames, Newsea, Voyage No. 10, departing Brazilian ports 20 July, arriving Aqaba 5 September 1988.

— Thames, Conman 2, Voyage No. 13, departing Brazilian ports 10 August, arriving Aqaba 25 September 1988.

## Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Wholesale Distributor, Suss J. Shahid, President, 2240 North Gate Blvd, P.O. Box 163345, Sacramento Ca. 95818, U.S.A.

New Horizon Associates, T.W. Vase, 34 Victoria Gardens, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN 20 8JN, England.

Overseas Marketing Company, Christian Robinson, Marketing Manager, 6 Longlands House, Beach Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham B11 4PH, England.

J. Gill, 91 Sharnbrook Close, 1 SEPTEMBER 1988

Wellington, Kent, England Da 16 ISL, Telex: 937400 ONECOM G, England.

Maille Export SRL, Cap. Soc. L. 200.000.000, Sede Legale E Amm Va. 20131 Milano-Via Leoncavallo 6, Telex: 313441 Maille 1, Italy.

Pakistan Farhan Textiles, 12 Hamilton Court, Clifton, Karachi, Pakistan.

Abdul Oadlr, House No. 7, Lane No. 82, Area 'B', Malir Extension Colony, Karachi-37, Pakistan.

Rainbow Textile (Private) Ltd., C/4 Anarkali, Azizabad Industrial Area, P.O. Box 825B, Azizabad No. 2, Karachi-2, Pakistan.

CTE Contrast Ltd., 30-Lawrence Road, Lahore-28, Pakistan.

Rehmani Industries, P.O. Box No 5418, 3-Feroze Chamber, Mariot Road, Karachi-2, Pakistan.

## T. Gargour &amp; Fils Red Sea Area Services

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A- FarEast: (Container + Lines RoRo+ Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K.	ARC Apolos	11-08-88
		Marina Ace	25-08-88
		Ghikas	30-





Your TV guide

Channel

2



Allo...Allo, on Wednesday at 8:30

Thursday

6:00 Lucky Luke

6:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus — a variety programme hosted by Didier Barbelivien, with today's guests Jeanne Mees and Les Freres Necash.

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Throb — A divorced mother works for a record company and meets an odd assortment of characters each week.

9:10 Simon and Simon: Two very different brothers join forces to work as detectives in this new action series.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Dark Mirror" — A doctor tries to determine which of two twin sisters is normal and which is a demented murderer.

Friday

6:30 Feature Film: "Trois Ententes dans Le Desordre," a comedy.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Chateau en Carton, a documentary

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records

9:10 New mini series: Glory Enough For All — In the 1920's young Elizabeth Hughes shares the plight of diabetes the world over. Her condition condemns her to the tragic prospect of a slow, sad death.

"She is the daughter of the American Secretary of State, born into a family of power and influence, but it matters little in her fight against the disease. Her only hope is a medical miracle."

10:00 News in English

10:20 Falcon Crest: The Big Bang

11:10 Three's Company: "Jack's Navy Pal"

Just as Jack and the girls are preparing a dinner for the Ropers with the intention of buttering up Mr Roper and dissuading him from razing the rent, end old, and unpleasant, acquaintance from Jack's navy days shows up unexpectedly.

Saturday

6:00 Carle de Presse — a new series about the adventures of a journalist.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Weekly sports magazine

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Only When I Laugh — a new series about the comic misadventures of three patients sharing a hospital room.

9:10 Enemy at the Door: V for Victory

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "China Hand" starring David Soul, set in the streets and nightclubs of Hong Kong.

Tuesday

6:30 Le Monde set a Vous

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Hoopmen

9:10 Alfred Hitchcock

Presents: User Deedly

9:30 Saturday Variety Show

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Island

Sons" — the murder of an accountant is believed to be connected to the activities of a gang dealing in narcotics.

Sunday

6:10 La Chance aux Chénob

aona with host Pascal Sevran,

this week with Linda de Souza

6:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Ars You Being

Served?

9:10 The Good, The Bad, and

the Beautiful, a documentary

about the fly, and how best to

fight it

10:00 News in English

10:20 Magnum

11:10 Fawly Towers —

John Cleese stars as the inept

manager of a small hotel in this

British comedy series.

Monday

8:00 Des Chiffres et Des

Lettres — a quiz and variety

show.

6:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Weekly sports maga-

zine

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Only When I Laugh —

a new series about the comic

misadventures of three pa-

tients sharing a hospital room.

9:10 Enemy at the Door: V

for Victory

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "China

Hand" starring David Soul, set

in the streets and nightclubs of

Hong Kong.

Tuesday

6:30 Le Monde set a Vous

— a variety programme hosted by Jacques Martin, this week with La Compagnie Creole and Glorie Lasso.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jorde-

nie — a magazine of local fea-

tures presented by Saleh Medi

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Carol Burnett and

Friends

9:10 Floodtide

10:00 News in English

10:20 Hunter: Straight to the

Heart — Hunter is the object

of an assassination attempt.

11:10 A Perfect Spy, last

episode

Wednesday

8:00 France a la Carte

8:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus takes

its title from the name of host

Didier Barbelivien, today wel-

coming Johnny Halliday.

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Allo... Allo — clever

British comedy set in a small

town in France during the Sec-

ond World War.

8:00 Documentary: Suffer

the Children — actions of the

South African government

against children

9:30 Twilight Zone: "Still

Life"

10:00 News in English

10:20 Hoover vs The Kenn-

edy: The Second Civil War,

ep 2: The Kennedy insist that

the FBI take an active role in

enforcing their new Civil Rights

policies and move against the

Mafia. Hoover, however, has

other priorities.

Thursday

8:00 Lucky Luke

8:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Throb

9:10 Simon and Simon:

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Breaking

Home Ties" with

Jason Robards and Eve Marie

Sini.

Reem Yasin's  
Cinema Corner

## Sound of laughter in the Roaring Twenties

EVER SINCE the earliest days of cinema, filmmakers have realised that there is nothing more refreshing than the sound of laughter. Therefore, comedy was one of the very first genres of film to be made. Even before the advent of sound in the cinema, films mainly presented funny faces or situations that were to be seen but not heard and people invariably went to the cinema to have a good laugh — those days were not called "the roaring twenties" for nothing.

One of the rarest video films that spans the entire history of cinema is "When Comedy Was King," a weekly, entertaining documentation of the earliest comedies of the 1920's, a time as "The Golden Age of Comedy" in the cinema.

Silent movies present the most basic form of comedy: a visual comedy depending on funny actions, not witty words. But, despite the lack of sound, the action in these pictures speaks louder than words.

Starting at the very beginning of cinema, in the year 1914, the film is divided into sections some of which barely overlap. It presents some of the greatest comedies of the time: Buster Keaton — "The Great Stone Face," the Turpin — "The International Playboy" and the classic Western hero Harry Langdon, — "The Flandish Baby Face," the Roach, the maker of some of the funniest comedies, Mack Sennet — a king in the world of comedy, and the oldest and funniest couple the screen ever showed: Stanley Laurel and Oliver Hardy, known then as "The Fiddle and the Bow."

Scenes in the film range from the traditional "pie in the face" with all its variations to hilarious acrobatics as a man saw (by Buster Keaton). Others involve animals, ranging from harmless pets to circus lions. But the trademark of all comedies of the time remains "the chase": the unrelenting common factor. It never seems to matter who is chasing whom as long as the pace remains frantic.

The comic figures at the centre of the action-packed scenes are almost always innocent victims of adversity in a world that is, at best, indifferent to their predicament. The comedy usually lies in their response to their plight: they may be resourcefully ingenious or simply doggedly persistent — but no matter what, they always manage to land on their feet, hoping for better tomorrows, which is after all the very essence of comedy — the philosophy of survival.

Comedy has certainly come a long way since the day when it ruled the realm of cinema, but one thing remains constant: what is truly funny remains funny forever. It disregards trends and styles to remain a mirror reflecting the unchanging absurdity of mankind.



Harold Lloyd, one of the early comedians

By Maureen Ali  
Special to The Star

LONDON — When Nadia Hijab began research for her book "Womanpower: the Arab Debate on Woman at Work," she was assailed by a whole range of reactions from the people she spoke to. Some seemed interested and helpful; some were skeptical or sarcastic (why not a book on men?); some told her she had fallen into a Western feminist trap and others advised her to do something "more serious."

She soon realized that her subject matter was more emotive than she had first thought, and all the more intriguing as a result. In her preface she writes, "I had described the book as being on political, economic, and social currents in the Arab world today, which in fact it is, there would have been no problem. Instead there was a general feeling of discomfort that the issue of women at work should be under scrutiny."

In tackling the subject Hijab methodically analyses the legal and social aspects of the problem. She explores in detail the family law debate, outlining the different national family status codes and describing the battles which took place to reform and establish these.

The status of the Arab family, she explains, lies in the very core of Arab/Islamic society, and everything pertaining to the family is still interpreted within the context of Islam. Clearly there is a deep commitment to preserve the sanctity of the family, and any moves which affect its position, including the inclusion of women in the workforce, is subject to extensive debate.

Over the years, she points out, both the moderates and the fundamentalists have drawn upon Islamic sources to argue their

case on women. Muslim liberal thinkers saw improvements in the status of women as the key to reforming society; the conservatives argued that society's future would be guaranteed by maintaining the women's role inside the home, where change could be brought about under her instruction and guidance. In both cases the vital importance of the woman's role was recognized, though often she was the last to be consulted on how best to fulfil this.

But, as Hijab illustrates, there are practical as well as religious considerations involved with assessing the role of women in the workforce. So far when changes have been deemed necessary, due to personal economic needs or even national requirements, pragmatic solutions have been put into effect.

Among the cases she cites is that of a Jordanian woman whose determination to make ends meet inspired her to embark upon a business venture dealing in antiques, unbeknownst to her husband. Her entrepreneurial flair, hitherto untested, brought her considerable success; she eventually ended up employing the husband.

In Jordan as a whole, Hijab explains, the shortages of manpower caused the authorities to initiate a successful programme to train women. In contrast she cites examples in the Gulf, where opportunities for women to work have been created but few have been exploited. That is because the economic need to include women in the workforce has not so far been felt at the national level. Women generally are financially comfortable on a personal level.

The story is similar in Saudi Arabia, where qualified women are guaranteed certain jobs. However, those who do take up the challenge often find it difficult to carry out their work ef-

By Najla Kafay  
Special to The Star

IN YEARS gone by, education of the pre-school child took place at home, with all the learning experiences that sprang out of contact with grandparents and other family members and activities of the home, shop, or farm.

Recently, however, there has been more emphasis on formalizing the training given to young children, and pre-school nurseries and play groups are now very popular. Parents send their children to get a head start both in the book-work and social side of academic life. However, since the history of such schools is short in the Middle East, they have had to look outside for instructional materials and books.

Some educators are concerned that this will mean our children



Pre-school materials emphasize Arab culture

1 SEPTEMBER 1988

## Making the most of womanpower



Nadia Hijab: There can be no silca of the cake for women until there is a cake

actively, being unable to function freely in society alongside men and therefore unable to gain real administrative experience.

"Arab women," Hijab writes, "can only be truly liberated politically and economically when Arab society is liberated politically and economically; and Arab society can only be truly liberated politically and economically when it is liberated socially, which involves equal rights for women." If this sounds like an inescapable situation, it is, for Hijab is firmly convinced that there can be no silca of the cake for any one section of society until there is a cake to cut into in

the first place. As things stand at present, she sees little evidence of even the ingredients.

That may sound pessimistic, but Hijab is convinced that by working together for change in society as a whole, women will eventually achieve their objectives. She looks to the example of the women in the Israeli-occupied territories, who organized themselves into groups to implement health and literacy programmes, vocational training and income generating projects.

The women functioned within their traditional roles as wives and mothers whose primary responsibility rested in the home.

Womankind. The Arab Debate on Women at Work. Nadia Hijab. Cambridge University Press.

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Yet from this position they succeeded in filling a major vacuum — the absence of a national programme — and thus were instrumental in ameliorating difficult conditions in the occupied territories. Their successes brought them respect and a change of status. Along with this there was a change in attitudes about the role of women in society.

What Hijab touches upon without laboring a point is the way in which a determined woman can overcome obstacles once she puts her mind to it. She draws upon a number of case histories to illustrate her argument. Here she is on familiar territory, as her own story tells well.

Palestinian by birth and educated in Lebanon, she entered journalism in Beirut after graduating from the American University. From there she joined the Ministry of Information in Qatir, before accepting a post with the Middle East magazine in London, eventually taking over as editor. She moved on to accept a research scholarship at Georgetown University, Washington DC, to prepare for her book, and has become a familiar figure in the British Media.

Hijab says she has never considered that being a woman put her at a particular advantage or disadvantage; she cannot be classified as a militant feminist. This is evident from the message in her book, which calls for equal rights for everybody in an area where there is still much to be achieved in overall terms. It is a simple message but it will be judged by some as provocative, which makes the book all the more lively.

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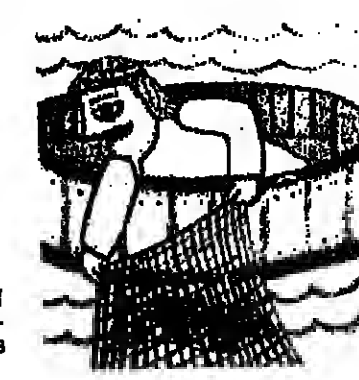
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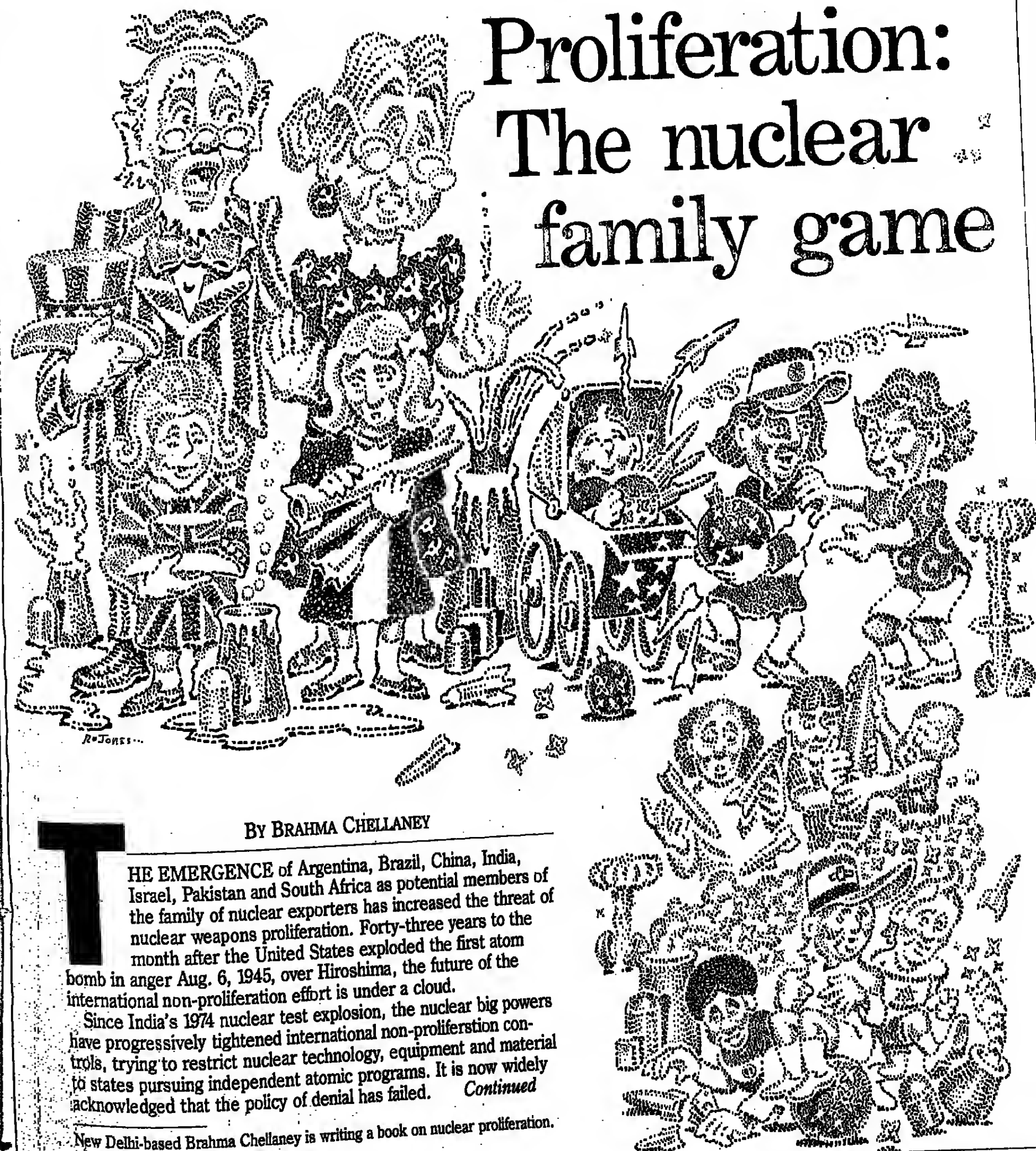
World Paper  
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August  
1988

# World Paper



## Proliferation: The nuclear family game



BY BRAHMA CHELLANEY

**T**HE EMERGENCE of Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Israel, Pakistan and South Africa as potential members of the family of nuclear exporters has increased the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation. Forty-three years to the month after the United States exploded the first atom bomb in anger Aug. 6, 1945, over Hiroshima, the future of the international non-proliferation effort is under a cloud.

Since India's 1974 nuclear test explosion, the nuclear big powers have progressively tightened international non-proliferation controls, trying to restrict nuclear technology, equipment and material to states pursuing independent atomic programs. It is now widely acknowledged that the policy of denial has failed. *Continued*

New Delhi-based Brahma Chellaney is writing a book on nuclear proliferation.

## People & events

• This year Ananda Marga, an organization promoting yoga and service work, held its 15th Global Conference in Greece. Ten Jordanian artists participated in the exhibition which was held for this occasion. Two pieces were submitted by each which included oil, tempera, prints (silk-screen lithography), woodcuts, calligraphy, and other mixed media. The artists were: Khalid Khreia, Ghada Dahdaleh, Mohammad Taha, Amat Taha, Mohammad Kaitouqa, Mukerram Rilel, Ayyad Nimer, Ratik Lahhem, the late Prince Fawzi, and Nebil Shehadeh.

Helen Grant, who organized the show, is a member of the Renaissance Artists and Writers Association which is affiliated to Ananda Marga, and is in charge of its different cultural programmes. "I was quite selective in trying to find work which has a spiritually uplifting effect," she says.

The aim of the seminar was of bringing together people from all parts of the world, to practice and learn yoga exercises. Around 250 people attended, and a lot agreed that the artistic work from Jordan was inspiring.

Grant adds a personal thanks to all the artists who were kind enough to give their work in order to popularize Jordanian art abroad.



Tae-kwan-do black belt  
Melissa Naber

• Melissa and Natella Naber have recently acquired black belts in taekwon do, scoring the highest grades in the examination. This is quite significant when you realize that Melissa is 11 and Natella only seven years old.

Both have been doing this sport for a year and a half, spending more than four hours weekly in practice. Because of their young age the girls were granted belts of one degree, or "boom," and will be eligible to move up to the second degree at the age of 15. Keep up the good work, girls.

• To say goodbye to her friends, colleagues and students, Jill Wintle gave a women only party at the poolside of the Marriott hotel, where everyone gathered to hash over the good times they had together at classes, whether discussing beauty, fashion or style. Some of those there were Sarah and Reem Qaiten, Suha Khalaf, Sally Anne Koller, Claudette Itani, Jo Anne Sawan, Pam Watson, Helen Moore and Copella Shahrin. Jill says she and husband, Martin, will certainly miss the area, and she hopes to be able to get a job with an airline that flies into Amman. She was also sorry not to be able to give a new address, but promised to send one as soon as she settles down, so that all her friends, who will certainly miss her, will go and visit.

• Palestine Hospital got a new laca lift, and to celebrate, Dr

Semi Khouri and wife Grete, their son Nasir and wife Zaina, gave a reception in the arboreal garden of the hospital, right after the opening ceremony graced by Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Princess Majda. One of the important guests was Professor Alan Hudson from University of Toronto, where Nasir trained, and who was here to inaugurate the programme of training for a neurosurgery team at the hospital. Jordanian officials, foreign diplomats, doctors, nurses and friends all gathered to wish the Khouris and the Palestine Hospital well. Hospital staff, past and present were there. Nadia Al-Alemi, Partig Partigian, engineer Haseen Ala-Uddin, Wehld Ja'ber, Dr Daoud Hanenle, Dr Yasser Amr, Madhel Khudairy, Fadi Sha'ben, Fouad Ferrel, Dr Mueffaq Al-Fawwez, Michael Chaeon and Duncan Lane from the Canadian Embassy, Ralph Schofield, Adal Al-Khatadi, Fouad Qaleh, Nadim and Semis Zarou, Dr Ibrahim Ayesh, Dr Anwar Haddadin, UNRWA's Collin Gerland and Dr Khadar Azzem, Zuhair Asfour, American Ambassador Rocky Sudderth, Dr Ali Aqlah, Usame Mladadi, Dr Haseen Fa'oun, Rania Atetleh, Sami Heblbi, George and Fouad Tannous, George Khoury, Charles Grese, France's Jean-Frecola Dobelle, Dr Walid Beleso, Dr Edward Mas'ad, Sweden's Dof Huldgren, Nizar Jeddaneh, USSR's Sargal Kirpichenko, Elias Nusselr, Australia's Victor Rodda, Neel Mughar, but most interesting, was a corner medical conference between neurological surgeon Alan Hudson, and our own heart surgeon Dr Daoud Hanenle. Wonder if they were comparing pioneering experiences?



Warm congratulations to Zarqa newlyweds Marwan Al-Abel and Iman Mustafa.



The spiritual leader of Ananda Marga admires work by Jordanian artists Kaitouqa, Khreia, and Dahdaleh.

• In addition to the private celebration for the Indian community in Amman, Ambassador Gurcharan Singh and wife Adarah gave the annual reception at their home, where members of the embassy staff and their families shared the occasion of national day with guests. Three Jordanian cabinet ministers were spotted, Dr Sami Joudah, Dr Hisham Al-Khalib and Dr Hani Khawaneh, and other officials, former and current, such as Walid and Suzanne Durrah, Mazen and Randa Neehshibi, Akram Zuhair and Khalid Othman. Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell was there alone, as Linda is visiting Canada. Michael and Zella Chaeon were there, as well as Robert Chamberlain. Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, French Charge D'Affaires Jean-Frecola Dobelle, Greek Ambassador Hannibal Vallides, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahba, Lebanon's Husein and Zaina Remmal, Sania Zanentri, British military attaché Tony Cornick, and Peter Mayes, Italian Ambassador Luigi Amaduzzi and Giovanna, Mario and Claude Vinoli, USA's Patrick and Tracy Theroa, Rami Khoury, Kuwaiti Ambassador Sulaiman Al-Fasam, Czechoslovak Charge D'Affaires and Mrs Emil Hruca-

## Friends of Archaeology

The first trip this month is a Friday 2 September trip to Khirbet El-Zeraqoun, an Early Bronze Age site about 12 kilometres north of Irbid. Dr Moawiya Ibrahim and Dr S. Mittmann are working on their fourth season of excavations at the site. Departure will be at 9.00 am from the Amra Hotel.

The second trip for the month is Friday 18 September to Beata, near Petra. Prof. Al Muhaisen and Prof. H.J. Nissen have been working at Beata for three seasons and have uncovered some very interesting neolithic architecture. Note the early departure time of 8.00 am from the Amra Hotel.

Ending the trips for the month is a visit to Qasr Burqu, north of Ruweishid. This will be an overnight trip covering Thursday and Friday 22-23 September and four wheel drive vehicles are necessary. Qasr Burqu was a Roman-Byzantine frontier station and there are a number of prehistoric sites in the neighbourhood. Departure will be at 2.00 pm from the Amra Hotel on Thursday with a late Friday return. Please register for the trip by 18 September. Contact: Ernasta Krazekiewicz (H: 816440, O: 846117, Linda Loy (H: 813638, O: 841317) or Muna Zaghloul (844482).

Anniversary Reception

All Friends of Archaeology are invited to a reception at Mt Nebo on Thursday 8 September at 8.00 pm to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the FOA.





Continued from previous page

Big-power policies have helped accelerate indigenous nuclear research and development in the Third World. At least three nations, Argentina, South Africa and India, are already in a position to export commercial nuclear technology but are likely to wait until the early 1990's before bidding for a share of the global nuclear commerce. None has signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1970.

While not all experts agree that proliferation of nuclear weapons would create political instability and tension in the world, most concur that it would increase the dangers of nuclear terrorism. Nuclear weapons could conceivably fall into the hands of maverick states or extremists and become instruments of atomic blackmail.

Libya and Iran, both closely identified with terrorism, already have bid for nuclear technologies from the new potential nuclear exporters.

Signs have emerged that the superpowers finally may begin working together to slow the spread of nuclear weapons. US President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have jointly expressed support for "further strengthening of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and the appropriate export controls for nuclear material."

Technology denial alone will not halt proliferation. The policy of denial has prompted the major states outside the NPT fold to intensify efforts to develop indigenous nuclear technologies and plutonium reprocessing and uranium

enrichment facilities.

Some analysts argue that the more an unwilling non-nuclear-weapon state is pushed to give up its atomic option, the more determined it becomes to achieve technological self-sufficiency.

Argentina recently announced its decision to start exporting heavy water in a few years. Heavy water enables nuclear reactors to run on natural uranium rather than on internationally controlled enriched uranium. Heavy-water reactors are considered a proliferation risk because they facilitate the production of weapons-grade plutonium as a byproduct.

India, with its large nuclear industrial base, claims it already is in a position technically to export a reactor, despite its recent agreement "in principle" with Moscow to import two large 1,000-megawatt Soviet reactors. According to the Indian Department of Atomic Energy, several nations including Libya, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Malaysia have inquired about possible Indian nuclear exports.

India's typical 235-megawatt reactor, fuelled by natural uranium, would be particularly attractive to developing nations with small electricity grid structures. The reactor could possibly be sold with a complete fuel cycle—fabrication, waste management and reprocessing technologies that India possesses.

The emerging second-tier suppliers include South Korea and Taiwan, which produce more atomic power than all the other potential nuclear exporters. The two nations have ratified the NPT and opened all their atomic facilities to inter-

national inspection. But the situation could change, analysts say.

The US administration was reported recently to have pressured Taiwan to abandon efforts to build an unsafeguarded nuclear facility. South Korea has a significant capacity to produce plutonium from its heavy water-moderated Wolsong plant.

The main concerns of the London Nuclear Suppliers' Group, which consists of the big nuclear powers, are focused on safeguarding uranium enrichment and plutonium extraction technologies. The group has expanded its common "Trigger List" of nuclear and non-nuclear materials and equipment requiring strict international safeguards for import. Last year, the seven Western economic summit nations also included space technology in the list of restricted exports in an attempt to control missile advances in the Third World.

Well-documented nuclear espionage and smuggling by Israel, Pakistan and South Africa, however, has shown that the safeguards and export control regime can easily be circumvented. Nuclear trade is a multibillion-dollar business, and there would always be atomic industry officials and agents willing to take major risks to make small fortunes. This clandestine task could be made easier if political or strategic compulsions make a nuclear-supplier nation look the other way.

Another reason for the failure to contain the threat of proliferation is the changing nature of activity in the nuclear threshold states. These nations are con-

centrating their efforts and resources, as demonstrated by Israel and Pakistan, in building dedicated weapons facilities independent of the nuclear power sector. They are emulating China, which has a large nuclear military industry but not a single atomic power station in operation.

Pakistan's high-speed gas centrifuges at Kahuta are producing enriched uranium without its evident need for the country's fledgling nuclear power program. Israel, without an atomic power program, is believed to have built a nuclear arsenal that includes intermediate-range missiles and fusion weapons.

The emphasis on nuclear military facilities, particularly of a single enrichment or reprocessing plant, makes it possible for a nation to quickly develop weapons capability with technology and resources far more limited than would be required for a broad-based atomic program. With such an emphasis, international safeguards and export controls can more easily be violated by a potential proliferator.

Proliferation is mainly a problem outside the Soviet bloc. Moscow prevents Eastern European Comecon member-states from acquiring any special fissionable material by requiring the recipients to permit Soviet control over their reactor spent fuel and its shipment to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is the only London Club member to have signed agreements of this kind even though it sells only light-water reactors, which involve the lowest proliferation risk.

Third World nationalism perceives controls as discriminatory, designed to institutionalize superpower nuclear dominance. Some in the developing world view nuclear inspections as interference in national sovereignty.

Since the new potential nuclear exporters reject the NPT and have been at the receiving end of the suppliers' guidelines, they are unlikely to endorse the current safeguards system. Their entry into international nuclear trade is likely to trigger important changes in the non-proliferation regime.

The emergence of second-tier suppliers is also likely to promote South-South cooperation in the nuclear field. China is already providing nuclear expertise to Pakistan under a bilateral accord.

The lower cost of goods and services by the second-tier group, in comparison with those by the established suppliers, is also expected to spur South-South nuclear cooperation. For example, the cost of the 470-megawatt Narora nuclear power station nearing completion in India is estimated to be 30 to 40 percent less than the cost of an equivalent plant built in the United States.

With the NPT due to expire in 1995, the international community needs a non-proliferation regime that takes into account the newly emerging realities. The aura that nuclear weapons have acquired as instruments of power and influence in international politics needs to be shed and a widely acceptable non-proliferation system established.

## Detecting Pakistan's nuclear ambitions

Here's some of the evidence: Do they or don't they have the bomb?

EVER SINCE India first tested a nuclear device in 1974, the world has waited for neighbor Pakistan to drop the second shoe and introduce its own nuclear weapon. Pakistan repeatedly has refused to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty unless India did. In part because Pakistan risked losing billions in US aid if it developed nuclear weapons, the government has insisted its intention is to develop nuclear power for "only peaceful purposes. But Pakistan's best and most brash nuclear scientist, Abdul Quadir Khan, has boasted of Pakistan's nuclear capability and the country has been linked repeatedly with reports of nuclear espionage and component smuggling. Here's the record. You decide: Do they or don't they?

1979:

April 29: Pakistan, working through European subcontractors, purchases materials used to construct a gas centrifuge to produce enriched uranium—a key element in making an atomic bomb. Special high-frequency electric transformers vital to uranium enrichment are described as equipment for a textile plant. Abdul Quadir Khan is found to have ties to a Dutch company that specializes in constructing gas centrifuges.

1981:

Sept. 29: The Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency detects "anomalies" and "irregularities" at Pakistan's 135-megawatt reactor near Karachi. They include a high rate of failure of surveillance equipment and problems in accounting for used or spent nuclear fuel.

1982:

Jan. 24: A US Central Intelligence Agency report concludes that Pakistan could explode a nuclear device by 1985 but would refrain to avoid jeopardizing US\$3.2 billion in US financial and military aid.

June 10: Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan says at a disarmament meeting, "Pakistan will not develop or acquire nuclear weapons."

Dec. 8: President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq says in Washington DC, "We are engaged in a nuclear program with the sole aim of finding a viable alternative to the traditional sources of energy, which are in scarce supply in Pakistan."

1983:

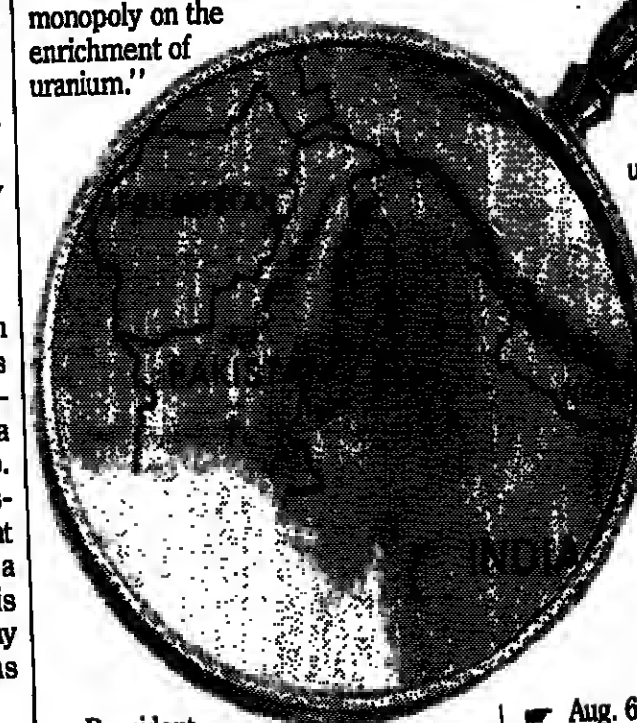
Jan. 28: US intelligence sources confirm reports that China has provided Pakistan with assurance that a certain nuclear bomb design is viable, allowing Pakistan the potential to build it without first undertaking nuclear tests.

An Amsterdam court convicts

Pakistani nuclear scientist Abdul Quadir Khan in absentia and sentences him to four years for attempting to steal uranium enrichment secrets from a Netherlands research center for which he once worked. Khan's conviction was later reversed on appeal due to a technicality.

1984:

Feb. 13: Abdul Quadir Khan tells a Pakistani newspaper that Pakistan has "broken the Western countries' monopoly on the enrichment of uranium."



President

Zia responds that Pakistan wants nuclear technology for peaceful purposes only.

In early 1984, Dutch authorities arrest Henk Siebos trying to ship an oscilloscope used to analyze a high-explosive component that triggers the nuclear detonation—to the United Arab Emirates. Correspondence indicates the instrument was to be re-shipped to Pakistan.

June 15: China is reported, in the *New York Times*, to be aiding Pakistan in its nuclear weapons program.

Nov. 24: The United States deports Nazir Ahmed Vaid, who sought illegally to ship 50 timing devices, known as krytrons, from Houston to Pakistan. Later evidence links him to officials of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. Pakistan denies any connection.

1985:

Feb. 24: Court documents and federal officials disclose that Pakistan has sought for nine months in the United States to obtain timing devices able to trigger nuclear bombs.

Oct. 27: President Reagan certifies to Congress that Pakistan "does not possess a nuclear explosive device."

Nov. 4: An employee with the US Arms Control Disarmament Agency is charged with giving South Korea documents about Pakistani efforts to produce a nuclear weapon in an effort to dissuade the South Koreans from pro-

viding technical assistance to Pakistan.

1987:

April 25: Dr. Abdul Quadir Khan tells a British newspaper Pakistan has a nuclear device more powerful than the one exploded by India in 1974.

Pakistan

denies his

assertion.

May 4: A West

German company,

Leybold-Heraeus, is

under investigation for ille-

gally exporting blueprints

that may have helped

Pakistan build a

uranium enrichment

plant.

July 17: Two

Americans and a Hong

Kong businessman are

indicted for illegally

exporting in 1982-83 to

Pakistan advanced instru-

ments and computer

equipment that can be

used to make nuclear

bombs.

Aug. 6: Pakistan rejects inspection

of its nuclear sites called for in US

Senate and House resolutions but vows

to investigate charges that a Pakistani

businessman illegally acquired a US-

manufactured special steel alloy to be

used to make bombs.

Dec. 11: London's *Financial Times*

reports that Pakistan is building a second

plant to enrich uranium to be used for

nuclear weapons at Golra, six miles west

of Islamabad.

1988:

Jan. 15: West German Environment

Minister Klaus Töpfer accuses a West

German company, Transnuklear, of

transporting hundreds of falsely labeled

canisters of nuclear waste illegally from

Belgium to West Germany, and then to

Pakistan, Sweden and Libya in violation

of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

March 6: A Pakistani-born Canadian

citizen, Arshad Z. Pervaz, is convicted

in the United States and sentenced to

five years on charges that he tried to ex-

port a special steel alloy to Pakistan in

1987 that could be used to make nuclear

weapons.

April 25: A US official and a

Pakistani with reported close ties to the

Zia government say Pakistan has test-

fired a missile capable of carrying a

nuclear weapon to New Delhi or Bom-

bay and built with Chinese help.

—Compiled by Brad Durham,

WorldPaper assistant editor.



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## OUR RADIOACTIVE FUTURE



From Alfonsín government...

BY MARIO CARRANZA

HERE'S THE NIGHTMARE: A state driven by ideological frenzy gains access to nuclear secrets and develops its own bomb outside big power sanctions. No authority on the globe can stop it.

Here's the reality: Nuclear cooperation between Argentina and Iran, shrouded in secrecy for two years and similar to agreements between other Third World countries, has grown more intense. Its very existence illustrates the risks inherent to international nuclear order.

In the case of Iran, latent proliferation is particularly dangerous, because it has a strong security rationale for "going nuclear." It is at war with Iraq, it shares borders with the USSR, and it no longer has the US nuclear umbrella.

The nuclear chain of events linking Iran and Argentina started in May 1986 when a delegation from Iran visited Buenos Aires seeking technical assistance for the completion of two West German-supplied nuclear power reactors at Bushehr.

Two years before, the United States had announced a complete ban on the supply of nuclear materials to Iran and had asked second-tier suppliers such as Argentina to do the same.

After the US export ban, the Islamic republic decided to reactivate a nuclear development program initiated by the deposed shah in the mid-70's that was heavily dependent on foreign assistance. His overthrow in 1979 halted the program. It was renewed with more modest goals and a more independent philosophy.

The regime of Ayatollah Khomeini

Mario Carranza, an Argentine lawyer and political scientist, is a specialist in nuclear proliferation and regional security in Latin America and South Asia.

## A secret nuclear chain links Iran to Argentina

Cooperation raises danger of 'opaque proliferation'

urged Iranian nuclear scientists to return, completed a small, French-supplied, research reactor at Isfahan and announced the discovery of important uranium deposits. By April 1984, *Jane's Defense Weekly* reported that Iran was "engaged in the production of an atomic bomb, likely to be ready within two years."

The report was blatantly erroneous. But Iran's bad international reputation and the unpredictability of its decision-making process raise serious doubts that in the future it will respect the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which it has signed but from which it may withdraw on 90-day's notice.

Since it was created in 1974, the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) has established close cooperative links with the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA). In May 1974 it was reported that the shah had appointed Rear Adm. Oscar A. Quiñilat, who headed the CNEA for 18 years, senior advisor on atomic energy. By 1975, Argentine scientists comprised over half of the foreign staff of AEOI, and it was easy to suspect linkages between an interest in the bomb in Buenos Aires and in Tehran.

After the May 1986 visit to Buenos Aires, relations between the South American state and the Islamic republic intensified. In December 1986, a delegation of Argentine officials visited Tehran for talks on expanding commercial ties beyond an existing contract, probably signed the previous May or June, to train nuclear engineers and technicians from the Atomic Energy Organization (AEOI).

The type of training to be provided, and the value and duration of this contract remain secret. The revelation that the Reagan administration secretly had sold arms to Iran made discouraging Argentina from pursuing diplomatic contacts and nuclear trade negotiations with Iran very difficult for the United States.

Although the West Germans declined to resume construction of the Bushehr plants until the Iran-Iraq war ended, the Kraftwerk Union (KWU) promoted the creation of a multinational consortium,

with West German, Argentine, and Spanish participation, to do the job. Apparently, contracts have been signed between Iran and the consortium; however, site work has not begun because Bonn refuses to renew an export license for the shipment of 7,000 metric tons of major nuclear steam supply system components.

In May 1987, President Raul Alfonsín received the Iranian Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs, Ali Reza Moayeri. Alfonsín supported Iranian protests against the deployment of chemical weapons by Iraq and discussed with his visitor the roles of both countries in the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

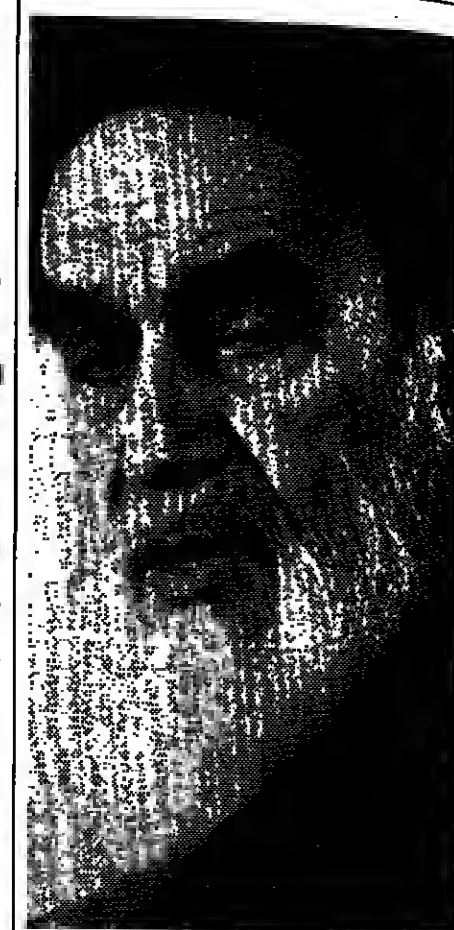
Between May 1986 and May 1987, both countries established full diplomatic relations. Argentina sold US\$31 million worth of locally-made armaments to Iran, and the latter supported Argentina's position on the Malvinas islands at the UN and other forums.

Neither Argentina nor Iran officially confirmed a wide-ranging nuclear deal they signed on May 5, 1987. The agreement includes:

- (1) a contract valued at around US\$5.5 million to modify and refuel the research reactor at Tehran University, so that it can work with 20 percent enriched uranium that Argentina can provide, instead of the higher enrichment presently required;
- (2) Argentine participation in the completion of the Bushehr nuclear power plant;
- (3) Argentina will supply Iran with uranium with 20 percent enrichment, shipments to start in 1989;
- (4) Iranian nuclear scientists will be trained at the Balseiro Nuclear Institute in Argentina as part of a transfer of fuel cycle technology whose extent has not been disclosed, raising questions about including enrichment or reprocessing technologies;
- (5) Broader trade cooperation between the two countries; Iran is Argentina's fifth largest trading partner.

As a signatory of the NPT, Iran formally has pledged not to manufacture nuclear weapons. Some analysts believe that certain factions within the Khomeini government favor the nuclear weapons option.

Argentine technical assistance, coupled with the nuclear know-how inherited from the shah, could significantly reduce the time needed to produce nuclear weapons, if a decision were made. Although the research reactor at the University of Tehran is safeguarded, it has accumulated small amounts of plutonium that can be used to manufacture a nuclear device.



...to Khomeini regime.

option.

Moreover, the Non-Proliferation Treaty does not forbid NPT parties to receive weapons-grade fissionable material under international safeguards. In fact, Iran received 93 percent enriched uranium from the United States to operate its research reactor at Tehran until the United States ended the supply because of the 1979 hostage crisis.

Although Argentina has apparently imposed International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards on the transfer of nuclear technology to Iran, the history of Iran's nuclear program—including reports on a secret, parallel nuclear research program under the shah—and Iran's international behavior should have led democratic Argentina to be more cautious in dealing with Iran.

The \$5.5 million nuclear deal casts doubts on Alfonsín's objective to ratify the non-proliferation treaty. On the other hand, the agreement is a show of independent foreign policy by Argentina, which has nuclear cooperation agreements with Cuba, Algeria, Peru, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, among other countries.

Argentina, most other second-tier suppliers and some of their recipients prefer to maintain an ambiguous posture regarding their nuclear weapon capabilities. Their policy is to approach the nuclear-weapon threshold without overtly crossing it. Nuclear cooperation agreements are part of, and contribute to, what might be called opaque proliferation.

## OUR RADIOACTIVE FUTURE

## How self-reliant is India?

Potential exporter buys reactors from USSR

BY ARUN CHACKO  
in New Delhi, India

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT of Atomic Energy (DAE) insists India has made phenomenal progress and not only is perfectly capable of manufacturing and installing a nuclear power plant on its own but is potentially an exporter of nuclear reactors.

"It is totally self-reliant on every aspect of the nuclear fuel cycle," a highly placed source told me.

But at the same time, India is about to import from the Soviet Union a couple of 1,000-megawatt nuclear reactors that have inspired doubts not only about their safety but about the country's ability to export its own nuclear products.

The Indian government bought the reactors from the Soviet Union at nearly US\$2 billion each as part of a package that includes a regular supply of enriched uranium fuel. The Soviet Union will also take back the spent fuel.

While the water-moderated-and-cooled Soviet VVER reactors are different in design and operation from the graphite-moderated reactor that failed at Chernobyl, independent safety studies have been made on them.

The Greenpeace environmental group could not get any information about the VVER's meltdown potential, containment tests for radioactivity performed on it, or conditions that could instigate a "worst case scenario." The reactor is believed to give the Soviets pipe trouble.

The Soviet reactors will help India get closer to its target of 10,000 megawatts of electricity by the year 2000.

When discussions first started some years ago, the Atomic Energy Department was inclined towards 440-megawatt reactors because larger units would not have been acceptable to the regional power grids. Now 500-megawatt reactors have comfortably meshed in, and the department is confident that when the Soviet reactors become operational by the late 1990's they will blend as easily into the system.

"Our work ethos does not permit us the liberty of using mammoth 1000-megawatt nuclear plants," warns Prof. Dhirendra Sharma of New Delhi's prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru University, an outsider with insight into India's secretive nuclear program. "We would be toying with them and they are much too deadly for that."

But a senior official of the Department of Atomic Energy says:

"A small group of nuclear scientists have got the skill to set up nuclear reactors entirely on their own, even though this country cannot make fertilizers,

plastics or steel without foreign collaboration.

"India is in a position to export its own 235 MW reactors. The technology has been mastered. Whether and to whom we will export remains a very major decision."

India exploded a nuclear device back in 1974 and overnight became an international pariah. No one would export nuclear fuel or equipment to it. India was forced to become completely self-reliant.

It managed to fabricate and set up the 235 MW Madras Atomic Power Station almost entirely on its own. Another 235 MW Narora Atomic Power Project 60 kilometers from Delhi will attain criticality by the year's end. The only imports for both these power stations have been some special steels.

Huge sums of money have been spent on the nuclear program, which is a sacred cow.

"Even in the US and UK no more than 20 to 30 percent of the installed capacity is used," says critic Dhirendra Sharma. "In India the position is far worse. At any given time, the six nuclear plant units at Tarapur (Bombay), Kalpakam (Madras) and Kota do not supply more than one percent of the national grid requirements, even though the installed capacity is roughly 1200 megawatts."

India's performance in the production of heavy water has been no more inspiring. It has a total annual requirement of 558 tons and an installed capacity of 301.2 tons. Yet two years ago it produced no more than 24 tons.

The auditor and comptroller general of India reported that the best of the country's heavy water plants at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, which produced 60 percent of indigenous heavy water, worked at one fifth of its capacity from July 1978 to March 1986. The installed capacity was 71.3 tons. Last year annual production was 14.26 tons.

This meant that three other plants at Baroda, Kota and Talcher together produced just 9.26 tons taking total heavy water production in the year ending March 1986 to 23.31 tons.

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مركز في الأصل



## OUR RADIOACTIVE FUTURE

New states  
on threshold  
of easy bomb

Items off shelf help task

BY TARIQ RAUF  
in Ottawa, Canada

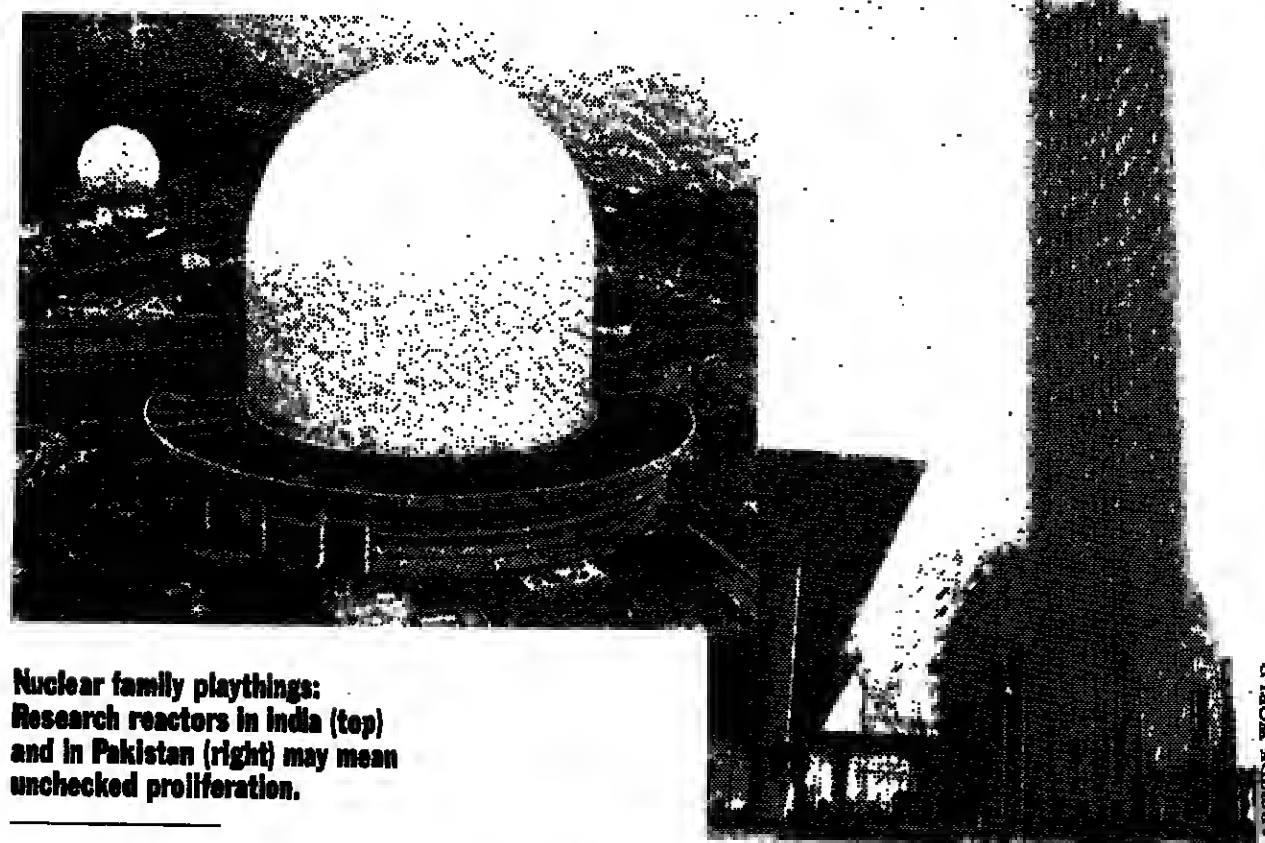
ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, India, Israel, Pakistan, South Africa. Except for Pakistan, they are already, or soon will be, in a position to export nuclear material and technology.

These are the "threshold" or "near-nuclear weapon" states. These same countries also have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). As a result, they are not required to accept on their own nuclear programs the safeguards administered by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

They also may not insist on IAEA safeguards and peaceful-use-only conditions on their nuclear exports. Many perceive this situation to pose a significant challenge to checking the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The non-proliferation treaty is the mainstay of the global consensus to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to countries beyond the five known nuclear-weapon states. In recognition of nuclear energy's dual nature—it can be used for both peaceful and military purposes—the NPT requires that all transfers of nuclear material and equip-

Tariq Rauf is the Senior Research Associate at the Canadian Center for Arms Control and Disarmament in Ottawa, Canada.



Nuclear family playthings: Research reactors in India (top) and in Pakistan (right) may mean unchecked proliferation.

ment between signatory states be subject to IAEA safeguards, or inspection, to ensure that none has been diverted to the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Since the NPT came into force in 1970, several attempts have been made to develop agreement between member states on various institutional arrangements to strengthen the non-proliferation regime. Notable among these are: the Zangger Committee "Trigger List" (1974); and the London Suppliers' Guidelines, (1978).

A committee of most of the main nuclear suppliers, under Swiss Professor Claude Zangger, agreed in July 1974 on a "Trigger List" of nuclear components, equipment and material which required IAEA safeguards for export. Ten major industrial powers, including the United States and the USSR, adopted the list.

By then, India had conducted a nuclear test explosion in May 1974, and Brazil, Pakistan and South Korea were negotiating the export of reprocessing technology and plants from France and West Germany. The 1973 oil embargo also made nuclear energy an attractive fuel alternative.

As a result, 15 of the world's principal nuclear suppliers met secretly in London between 1975 and 1978 to draw up a suppliers' list of guidelines that included the "Trigger List" and required export controls of such sensitive technology as uranium enrichment, plutonium reprocessing and heavy water production. Among the suppliers club were the US, USSR, Japan, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

But the guidelines, not legally binding, failed to prevent the development of nuclear programmes, some without IAEA safeguards, in many Third World states.

The second-tier new suppliers have only a small market share, but they provide an alternative source of supply for those countries that feel the traditional nuclear suppliers unduly restrict exports.

While South Africa has declared its support for the suppliers' guidelines, the other second-tier suppliers have not. To date, all the emerging suppliers apparently have been cautious in the transfer of nuclear material and technology. No recent instance exists of any exports free of safeguards.

The new nuclear suppliers generally concentrate on fuel fabrication and small research reactors, as compared to large nuclear power plants in the case of the traditional suppliers. Since the lack of weapons-grade fissionable material, highly enriched uranium and plutonium, has long been one of the main impediments to weapons development in the non-nuclear states, the emergence of new nuclear suppliers is particularly significant to the global effort to prevent proliferation. Uranium enrichment tech-

nology, specifically the gas centrifuge process, is now in general use in the "threshold" states and is fast becoming the chosen route for weapon development.

The increased availability of both nuclear technology and fissionable material means that elements of a nuclear fuel cycle could be acquired in an off-the-shelf manner from a variety of supplier countries. While the assembly of a reliable nuclear explosive device remains a complex scientific and technological task, the greater availability of other related components and items has resulted in a situation where a state aspiring to develop nuclear weapons no longer has to spend years in developing the requisite nuclear infrastructure. (Only 8 kilograms of plutonium or 25 kilograms of highly enriched uranium are required for weapon production).

Consequently, with a relatively low level of nuclear technology, a threshold state could start along the road to weapon development with the help of imported nuclear items that are free of IAEA safeguards.

While no evidence suggests that the second-tier suppliers have behaved irresponsibly or would deliberately aid in the proliferation of nuclear weapons, second-tier suppliers could offer more competitive terms for their nuclear exports than do the traditional suppliers.

The best chance for narrowing the differences in policy between the new and the traditional suppliers and balance assurances of nuclear supply with non-proliferation concerns rest with the IAEA's Committee on Supply Assurances.

The next NPT review conference is scheduled for 1990. Some danger exists that the Trigger List suppliers, club standards could decline and eventually disintegrate, unless both the traditional and the new nuclear suppliers reach a common understanding requiring IAEA safeguards on all nuclear exports. ♦

## OUR RADIOACTIVE FUTURE

What the Norwegians  
won't see is what counts

Israelis permit first nuclear inspection since 1960

BY PER FJELD  
in Stavanger, Norway

FOR THE FIRST TIME in a generation, the Israelis will permit the persistent Norwegians to inspect a portion of their nuclear establishment that many believe has created an unannounced nuclear weapon for the Jewish state.

After two years of negotiations, the two governments have agreed that Norwegian experts may inspect some of the heavy water delivered to Israel in 1959 and 1970. It will be the first inspection since 1960.

Norway is one of the world's few producers of heavy water, an important component in nuclear research, and of significant value for the production of plutonium, a material normally associated with the development of nuclear weapons.

The very pro-Israel Norwegian Labour government approved an export license for 20 tons of the material to Israel in 1959. A clause in the contract gave the Norwegian government the right to inspect the delivery in Israel to make sure that it wasn't used for purposes other than purely peaceful ones.

A Norwegian team, led by former Defense Secretary Jens Chr. Hauge, carried out an inspection in 1960 and concluded that no reason existed to suspect that the Israelis were breaking the agreement.

Israel is a member of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) but has never signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In 1970, the year after Norway had notified the treaty, committing her not to contribute to the spreading of nuclear weapons technology, another ton of heavy water reached Israel from Norway.

According to CIA reports, Israel probably had reached nuclear weapons production capability by 1968. In 1979, a report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) concluded that the Israeli Dimona reactor in the Negev desert has military purposes.

Seven years later, in the fall of 1986, nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu revealed in the *London Sunday Times* that Israel probably had produced between 100 and 200 nuclear weapons in Dimona, where Vanunu had worked, and that most of the plutonium needed for that was made by the use of Norwegian heavy water.

Many experts believe that Norway is heavily responsible for any Israeli ability to produce nuclear weapons. Not a

nice thought for a country priding itself on nuclear cleanliness and a sometimes patronizing affinity to teaching distant governments how they should behave.

Norway traditionally has projected more moralism than power on the world scene. The efforts of the Oslo government in utilizing the country's inspection rights in the strictly guarded Israeli nuclear research programme were no surprise.

Immediately after Vanunu's revelations, Norway invoked the dust-hidden 1959 inspection agreement. Israel said no at first, but agreed to negotiations that in early June this year produced a compromise.

According to the new agreement, Norwegian representatives cannot enter the Dimona reactor, nor see for themselves what the plutonium made there has been used for.

Colette Avital, a spokeswoman of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, conceded that her country agreed to the terms because it was assured of what the Norwegians would not see.

They are left with the right to inspect what is left of the water. Half of it has been spilled or has evaporated, according to former Norwegian secretary of

foreign trade, Kurt Mosbakk. In January last year, Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Shamir denied that his country had produced nuclear weapons using Norwegian heavy water. He also stated that Israel has not produced nuclear weapons. On other occasions, the normal official Israeli line has been "Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East."

Nuclear experts in Norway conclude

that it will be impossible to verify whether the heavy water from this country has been used by the Israelis for weapons purposes. It follows revelations that other deliveries of such water have taken undesired routes. One or more shipments officially sent to a German company has apparently ended up in India, a country also suspected of having gained the ability to produce nuclear weapons. ♦

## Future is cloudy for nuclear power in West

Public debate forces shutdown of US plant and threatens others

WHILE NEWLY industrialized states expand their nuclear option, the future of nuclear power has come under a cloud in the United States and in other industrialized countries. Five US nuclear energy stations have been mothballed or appear heading for permanent closure.

The public debate over the operational safety of these plants is expected to have a major impact on global nuclear power and is indicative of the growing public reservations about atomic power in the industrialized world. Most Western leaders of nuclear technology have scaled back their atomic programs and are reappraising nuclear power against environmental and public health hazards. The Soviet Union, too, has revised its nuclear construction

plans since the 1986 Chernobyl accident.

In the first international case of an atomic power station being ordered dismantled even before it started operating, New York State and the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) have agreed to scrap the unused US\$5.3 billion 900-megawatt Shoreham plant. Under the deal, the near-bankrupt LILCO will sell Shoreham to the state for just \$1 in return for tax writeoffs and electricity rate increases that would help it to regain financial health. The state will tear down Shoreham at an estimated cost of \$350 million to be recovered from electricity consumers.

So strong was the opposition to the plant that New York Gov. Mario Cuomo even blocked proposals only to mothball Shoreham, so that it could be started up in the event of a severe power breakdown on power-short Long Island. His argument: In the case of a core meltdown, evacuation of the surrounding areas would be virtually impossible because of the density of population and geography of the island.

In California, citizens of Sacramento County—also plagued by electricity shortages—voted last June to keep open their Rancho Seco plant for an 18-month trial before Sacramento authorities must decide on holding another referendum on permanently closing the facility. If the anti-nuclear movement succeeds, it will be the first to scrap a nuclear power station by the power of the ballot.

The Reagan Administration, the US nuclear industry and other supporters of nuclear power have lobbied hard to defeat moves to close Shoreham, Rancho Seco and other reactors. So far they have fought a losing battle.

—By Brahma Chellaney

## Safeguards in the nuclear family

How new members stand in the nuclear non-proliferation effort

Country	Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Treaty of Tlatelolco*	IAEA safeguards	Limited Test Ban Treaty
ARGENTINA	—	Signed	Partial coverage	Signed
INDIA	—	—	Partial coverage	Ratified
CHINA	—	—	Partial coverage	—
ISRAEL	—	—	Partial coverage	Ratified
PAKISTAN	—	—	Partial coverage	Signed
SOUTH KOREA	Ratified	—	Partial coverage	Ratified
TAIWAN	Ratified	—	Partial coverage	Ratified
SOUTH AFRICA	—	—	Partial coverage	Ratified
BRAZIL	—	Ratified under conditions	Partial coverage	Ratified

\*for Latin American states

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Elof Hansson

مكتبة الأصل



# Ethiopia's man-made tragedy

BY JASON CLAY

IT IS 1988, AND ETHIOPIANS are starving again. Some seven million people reportedly are at risk from the current famine. Officials in Washington have even stated that conditions are such in Ethiopia that 14 million, or one-third of the country's population, could be at risk next year.

Why didn't the assistance the world sent during the 1984-85 famine help? How should the world respond to the new famine?

Famines such as those found in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and Sudan are rarely caused by drought; they certainly do not continue for years from climatic conditions alone. They are caused primarily by warfare and by policies aimed at centralizing power. Drought is merely the proverbial straw that breaks the camel's back.

The 1984-85 famine was largely the byproduct of a decade of Ethiopian government policies—military action against dissident nationalities, forced resettlement of peasants from the embattled northern highlands to allegedly more fertile land of the south and a villagization program that drove farmers off traditional land. The last was designed to eliminate 35,000 traditional villages and create 15,000 centralized villages more easily controlled for security reasons by state officials. The major difference between the programs was the long distance over which the resettled

were moved.

In the 10 years before the resettlement program intensified in 1984, the governments of Emperor Haile Selassie and the military junta, the Dergue, which deposed him, had moved 250,000 people to resettlement sites that never became self-sufficient in food. During the two years of famine, the government forced another 800,000 to resettle. In the five years before the famine, approximately 650,000 people were displaced by villagization. In the two years of the famine, the number of those moved was estimated at from eight million to 10 million people.

Since 1985, we have interviewed, some for as long as three hours, 500 Ethiopian famine victims who have fled to Sudan. Their testimony suggests that the famine was mostly man-made.

The Ethiopian government repeatedly has rejected our efforts to visit Ethiopia to conduct research. A copy of this article was shown to Tegegne Marian, head of the Ethiopian minister of information's public relations department. He declined comment.

The help the West sent actually reinforced the conditions that produced famine. Once the famine became a reality, the government quickly exploited its potential to further those policies. Some 90 to 95 percent of all Western assistance, including virtually all US government assistance, went through government-held areas. The French relief organization, *Medecins Sans Frontieres*, claimed that if the trucks used to move people in the first year had instead carried food north, between

200,000 to 300,000 more tons, 50 percent of the annual total need in the north, would have reached the people.

In the case of resettlement, the government accomplished "recruitment" by denying internationally provided food assistance to starving populations until a quota had been filled either from a village or a family.

A total of 800,000 people were captured—most as they tried to receive food donated by the West—separated from their families and resettled hundreds of miles away to alien environments where they were organized to farm collectively.

Western agencies could only distribute food once these "volunteers" were resettled.

Most food used in this carrot-and-stick operation was provided by the World Food Program and the United States government, through US-based organizations.

The government used a similar carrot-and-stick approach to convince peasants to move into new villages under a program intensified in 1984; farmers were told that they would not receive Western assistance unless they moved to new villages. Some who were reluctant to move were shot; others were burned in their homes.

As a result, Western assistance became the "spoils" of famine, plundered by the state in its ongoing battle to centralize power and control production.

## Ethiopia

### A tragic land's profile

Area: 1.2 million square kilometers, roughly the same as South Africa and Africa's 10th largest state.

Population: Estimates range from 32 million to 45 million.

Government: Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Dergue. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman.

History: Prince Menelik proclaimed himself King of Kings in 1889 and by 1907 had ventured from Addis Ababa to conquer most of the disparate people who make up contemporary Ethiopia. Haile Selassie was emperor when Italy occupied his country in 1936, returning when the British drove out the Italians in 1942. The Dergue dethroned Selassie in 1974, established a form of Ethiopian Socialism and nationalized land. The Eritrean, Western Somalian, Tigrayan and Oromo liberation fronts have deposed the military government ever since.

shortage in the famine years. This means Ethiopia faces structural deficits that will continue each year until policies change and peasants are, once again, allowed to feed themselves.

Worldwide telecasts of the human tragedy of the Ethiopian famine in October 1984 elicited the largest humanitarian outpouring in history. By the end of 1985, at least US\$1 billion and a million tons of food were poured into Ethiopia. By 1986, some estimates placed the number of famine-related deaths at more than half a million. Western relief agencies were quick to claim responsibility for saving the lives of more than six million people—even though the death rate had begun to decline before their assistance arrived.

The government of Ethiopia, journalists and many humanitarian agencies claimed that the famine was primarily due to drought and insect plagues. Few people attempted to interview the victims systematically, as we did, about why they were starving.

The current Ethiopian government does not represent the many different nationalities living under it any better than the previous regimes that have ruled Ethiopia for a century.

To maintain the support of the urban populations, civil servants and military personnel needed to keep the government in power, Ethiopian officials have to control enough agricultural production to feed these groups at prices that they can afford. Policies dictating cheap food and the need for enough agricultural exports to earn the money to purchase the weapons needed to stay in power have forced government intervention in agricultural production and rural life. The many nationalities that live in Ethiopia see this as a direct threat to their future. As a result,

*Continued*

## How to relieve the suffering

### Talk to victims, monitor relief distribution

TEN TIPS for governments and agencies in alleviating famine in Ethiopia:

- Get food to the starving on all sides of conflict.
- Talk to the victims to find out why they are starving.
- Use the findings on the causes of famine to guide relief and development programs.
- Keep famine victims in their own homes where they can maintain their coping mechanisms.
- Fund only famine relief that lets farmers grow and keep food they need for their families.
- Refuse to fund resettlement and villagization that leads to starvation.
- Increase monitoring staff.
- Lobby to halt the supply of weapons to the area.
- Encourage the USA and the USSR to promote negotiations among warring groups.
- Prevent dependence on famine assistance.

—By Jason Clay.

JOHN ISAAC / UN PHOTOS

مكزي في الأصل



## FAMINE II: THE SEQUEL

## A famine victim's story

Refugee tells of forced resettlement in Ethiopia

AMONG THE ETHIOPIAN refugees intensively interviewed by Jason Clay in Sudan, this man describes being taken by force to resettle in Illubabor in southern Ethiopia:

We were taken from Adua. We went there on the Dergue's announcement of assistance there. We lived in a Tigray People's Liberation Front area and thought that the food was only for those from the government-held areas. But then we heard that people from TPLF areas were getting food.

It took us six hours to walk to the distribution center. A lot of people left families at home; some took their children; some even took donkeys to carry the grain. When I was captured, my donkeys were left tied up in the market. I don't know what happened to them. In Adua, a foreign man and woman gave each of us a blanket. They took our pictures with the blankets. We were put on a truck and told that we would get food in another place. Some in the group resisted. They were beaten unconscious and thrown onto the trucks like sacks of grain.

At the new place, the government then told us that we were going to be resettled. When everyone resisted with one voice, they told us we would have to give up the blankets if we didn't agree to go. Everyone gave up their blankets. Then we were sent away.

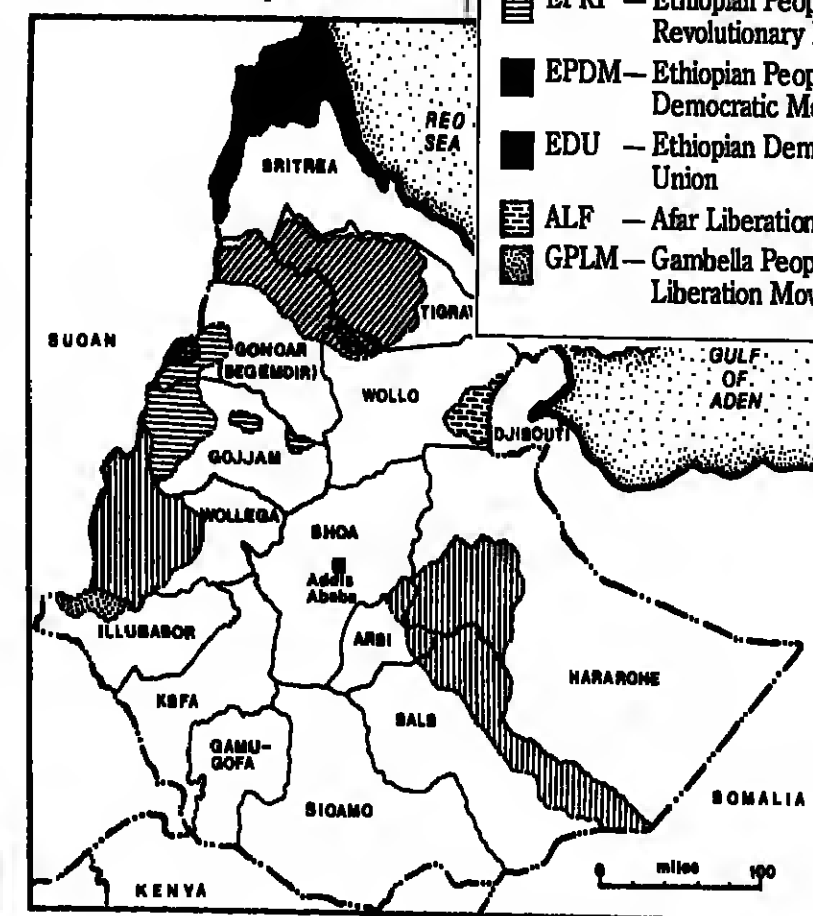
When we were in prison, waiting to be resettled, we saw the soldiers carrying bags of food to the soldiers' place of cooking. It was in bags just like these [we are carrying] marked Canada,

Federal Republic of Germany, European Economic Community (EEC).

Then they took us to Mekele and warned that anybody who asked questions would be imprisoned. We were taken by helicopters. The drivers were not Ethiopians. They were white.

We stayed in Mekele two weeks. We were kept in an open field with no shade. Many people got sick. We counted 72 who died out of the huge group, maybe it was even 10,000 people. The 72 were buried in a big open pit.

We didn't find one person who was



being resettled voluntarily. All the people resisted, whether they were from the Ethiopian or the TPLF areas.

We were taken by plane to Addis Ababa. There were at least 350 people standing in the airplane. It was very crowded and hot. A lot of people got sick and vomited. We got a cup of water in Addis Ababa and were put immediately onto a bus.

Many people managed to escape en route. Some people even jumped from

## Where the rebels are

Dissidents complicate hunger relief

- EPLF — Eritrean People's Liberation Front
- ▨ TPLF — Tigrayan People's Liberation Front
- ▨ OLF — Oromo Liberation Front
- ▨ EPRP — Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party
- EPDM — Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement
- EDU — Ethiopian Democratic Union
- ▨ ALF — Afar Liberation Front
- ▨ GPLM — Gambella People's Liberation Movement

the moving buses. Many broke their arms and legs. We saw some people die.

In Illubabor, the Oromos were ordered to feed us. They fed us from their own land and prepared all the food for the first three days. Then when we began to receive international wheat (at this point he showed the sacks this wheat had come in—from Canada, West German Red Cross and the EEC), these Oromo had to carry the wheat to us but they could not eat it. They were ordered to bring the grain to us on their own donkeys. If they did not have donkeys, they had to carry the wheat on their own backs. Because of all this work for us, they could not watch their own crops. The wild animals finished all their own crops. The local people said, "We are starving because of you."

We escaped from our settlement around 3 a.m. The dogs barked at us. The chairman of the peasant association cried out, and the other people in the village chased us into tall grass. We were 28. They captured three. Eleven others got separated from us. The rest of us (14) came together by clapping our hands and whistling to each other.

We had no idea how to get to Sudan. We quickly finished our food. The first day after we ate the last of it we ate the fruit of the *oda* tree, the second day the fruit of the *kiltu*. The third day we put our remaining salt in water and drank it. After that we put dirt in the water and drank it. Then we broke up some garlic that we had bought in the market before leaving the site and ate that.

We came to a forest where we could find no people—only wild animals, elephants, lions, etc. Finally we reached a river two days later. After crossing it we found Komo people who indicated in sign language the way to Sudan. There we met our Oromo Liberation Front brothers. We told our story. They said, "Starting now you are free, no danger can come to you."♦

## Hunger is work of men

(Continued from previous page)

more than half a dozen groups have taken up arms against the government.

Scholars investigating the causes of the 1984-85 famine predicted the present famine as early as late 1985. One did not need a rain gauge. The current famine in Ethiopia correlates closely with the areas in which government resettlement and fighting have intensified since 1984.

• In Eritrea and Tigray, famine prevails most in areas outside the control of the government and, consequently, under military attack. About half the seven million reported at risk now are in these northern administrative regions.

• In Tigray and Wollo, famine reigns in areas from which large numbers of able-bodied farmers and young men were taken, primarily against their will, for resettlement.

• Famine prevails in Wollega, Illubabor and other administrative regions in which people have been resettled from

Tigray and Wollo. The settlers cannot produce food for themselves; those displaced by the northerners are unable to satisfy their own needs because they have been forced onto less productive lands.

• In Sidamo, Arsi, northern Bale, Hsrrarghe and northern Shoa, the government reduced food production through the villagization program; now many residents suffer from famine.

In April 1988 the Ethiopian government expelled Western assistance agencies from Eritrea and Tigray provinces, claiming it was protecting agency personnel from danger in a war zone. Most observers agree that this move meant the government planned a major military campaign in Eritrea and Tigray.

The government apparently wants total control of the Western food and relief vehicles in the north, essential to a successful government military campaign. Food, for example, can be used to feed the army or to lure people into camps where they can be held as virtual

prisoners. Relief trucks become convenient troop carriers.

The Ethiopian government has warned Western assistance agencies that attempts to reach famine victims living outside the control of the government, through cross-border operations, will be considered acts of war. Some 80 to 90 percent of famine victims living in the north live beyond government control.

The agencies claim that they now face a dilemma: the government refuses to grant them even a minimal monitoring presence to ensure that their help is not being misused, while it asserts that cross-border operations will be viewed as acts of war. This is only a dilemma, however, if the agencies continue to find it imperative that they deliver most assistance through the government.

The results of the centralization of power in Ethiopia have been famine and chaos, outcomes one might expect in a Third World country in which the state lacks the resources to support the dependents it has created. The West, to date, has been willing to step in and feed those who are no longer allowed to feed

themselves.

The state-controlled system of production will always rely on massive inputs that the Ethiopian government cannot afford. If the farmers in these new systems are to be kept from starving, the West will have to do it.

In this way, Western agencies are blackmailed. They are told that if they leave, the onus of resulting starvation will rest with them. But if they stay, state power and agricultural production will be further centralized, worsening the situation of peasant farmers and producing starvation for decades to come.

This time around, the Western agencies should make every effort not to become part of the problem. If they are to avoid creating future tragedies, they must understand better the basis of famine in Ethiopia.

The Oromo, the largest nationality in Ethiopia, have a saying: "You can't wake a person who is pretending to sleep." It remains to be seen whether the West will wake up to the famine-producing conditions in Ethiopia and help the victims.♦

## FAMINE II: THE SEQUEL



Geldof (right) at Live Aid with Paul McCartney (center) and David Bowie.

one in July 1985. The Band Aid office in London will wind down after dispensing the \$25 million it has got left.

Geldof is fed up with being seen as "Saint Bob," the miracle man who is the only one who can avert disaster in Ethiopia. "It's not my bloody fault it's happened again," he says. "I am just an ordinary bloke. I'm not God. I didn't take the rains away from these people. I don't have any say over life and death."

This year, he has kept himself busy on other matters. He has attempted to revive his rock career with a new album—it did not sell well, however—signed as preenter of a TV series on ecology, and has done well-paid TV advertising for milk (prompting one British newspaper to run the accusatory headline, "Bob Milking Famine Fame.")

A Band Aid worker in London confirms that Geldof wishes to return to "normal" life. "There is a limit to how much one man can do," she says. "He is still interested, and deeply committed, but you cannot leave everything to him."

Despite his misgivings, Geldof has not turned his back on his adopted people. He remains chairman of the Band Aid Trust, has launched a new appeal for Ethiopia—the money to be sent directly to five leading British charities—and, in Paris this summer, persuaded President Mitterrand to allow Band Aid to use a military satellite to look for sources of water.

He also firmly believes that the legacy of the Live Aid effort will last for a long time after its bank accounts are empty. "What we and the other agencies really accomplished," he says proudly, "was to make it impossible for our politicians to claim that citizens of wealthy nations do not care for Africa."♦

## No 'Saint Bob,' angry Geldof tunes out Spirit behind 'Live Aid' saddened at return of famine

BY RICHARD ELLIS  
in London, England

BOB GELDOP, Live Aid hero, saviour to the starving, the most successful charity organizer in history and sometime rock singer came face to face with the tragic reality of Ethiopia during a recent trip back to the country he has done so much to help.

As he surveyed, once again, the drought-stricken land and the hungry people suffering from their second major famine in four years, he was sad and angry.

He was sad that his Herculean efforts with Live Aid that raised tens of millions of dollars to help Ethiopians escape from the cycle of hunger, disease and death, had not solved the problem. He was angry that Western governments had still not given needed development aid. But, most of all, he was angry with the Ethiopian government.

In his first public criticism of the Addis Ababa regime, he accused it of hampering relief work, spending too much on its military budget, and of neglecting its "cardinal responsibility" of feeding its people. "There's a real world outside political ideology," he fumed. "And in that world people are dying."

The outburst was a sign of the singer's frustration. Geldof had never expected Ethiopia to need so soon another miracle, like the one he had wrought

almost single-handedly. He had shown the way, why had others not followed?

The Geldof way was direct and effective. In 1984, after he had first witnessed the starving, dying families, he vowed to do something. He returned home, formed Band Aid and released the best-selling single, *Feed the World (Do They Know It's Christmas?)*, raising US\$4.5 million for the relief effort. The Live Aid extravaganza followed that summer, rocking the world's conscience to the tune of over \$50 million. In all, his efforts, and the generosity of millions, raised \$130 million.

Around half was spent on emergency food and medicine, saving, it is estimated, hundreds of thousands of starving people who had been destined to join the half million who died. Much of the rest went into long-term projects ranging from irrigation schemes, the planting of forests to community farming projects aimed at helping future generations help themselves.

This hope of finding effective long-term solutions died when Geldof stepped off his plane on a fact-finding tour last December. Despite Live Aid's efforts, famine had returned. The long-term projects were being overwhelmed by a disaster threatening the lives of at least five million people.

The scenes Geldof saw as he gazed across the barren, scorched land were eerily reminiscent: children, their bodies sunken with malnutrition, lay quietly near death, their eyes covered with flies; mothers, old before their time, begged for food and help.

"We're going to try to prevent people

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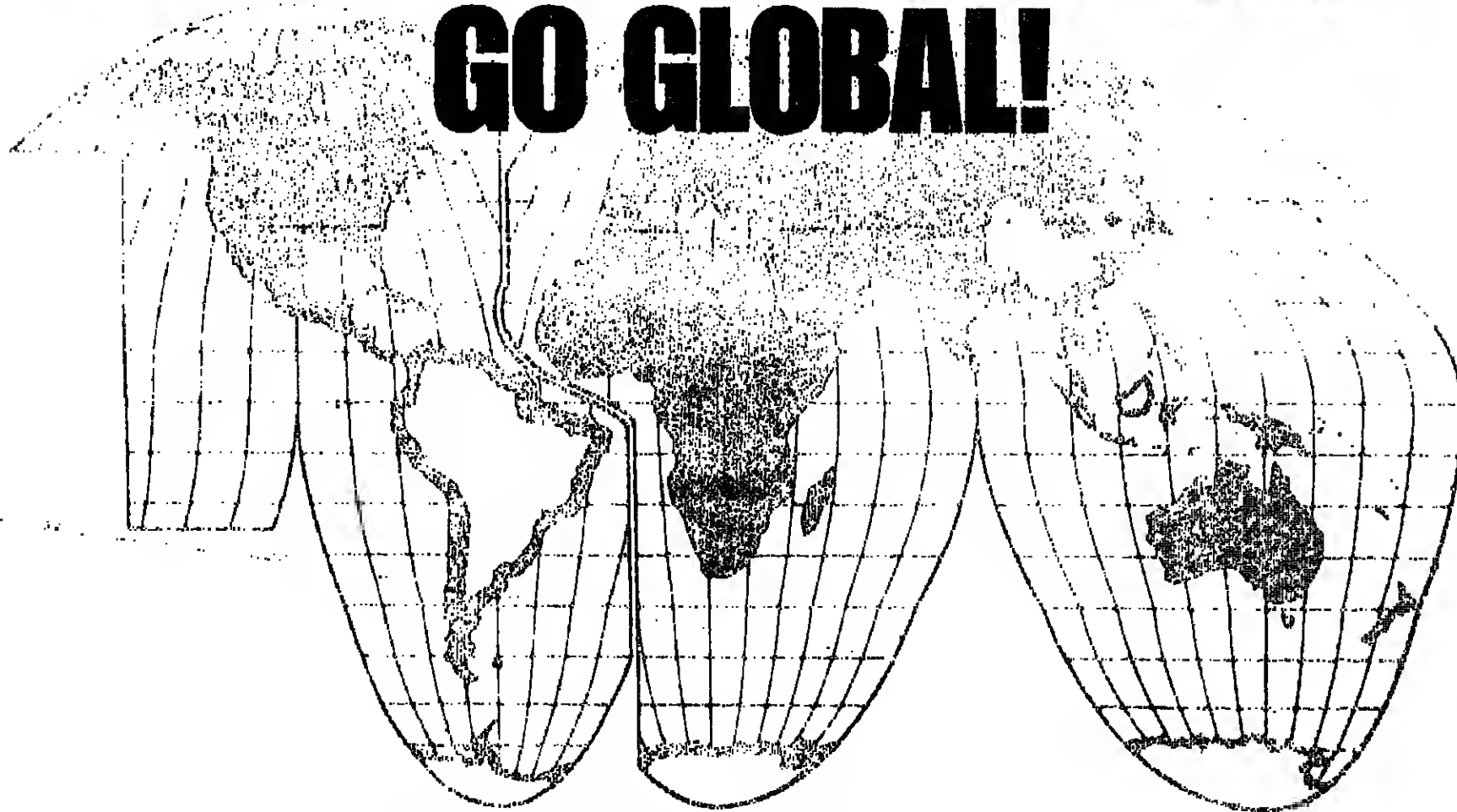


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## BUSINESS CURRENTS

BY BRAD DURHAM



### For sake's sake

A revision of Japan's liquor tax laws is casting Japan's second-rate sake brewers into an angry stupor.

Sake, fermented alcohol made from rice and served warm in a porcelain cup, is Japan's national drink. It is presently classified with all liquors into three tax grades—special, first and second—with tax rates in descending order. Uniform tax rates that are an average of current weights will be in place by April 1989. This means higher prices for sake—to the tune of US\$1.20 per 1.8 liter bottle of second-grade sake—and lower prices for imports. To those of you rubbing your eyes in disbelief, the Japanese kowtowed to pressure from the European Community and GATT.

Brewers of sake are incensed. Especially enraged are the small-scale regional producers, the mainstays of the sake industry, who are the chief suppliers of second-grade sake. They account for about 54 percent of Japan's total sake production.

But the sake brewers are not the sort to lay down their rice sacks without a fight. The Sake Brewers Association are rallying under the slogan, "Protect Japan's national drink." They have dispatched a fleet of lobbyists to the Diet and Finance Ministry to protect their interests. They argue that sake deserves tax parity with wine. Association vice chairman Kenji Sato, says, "Wine tax rates are low and the strong yen gives the industry a major advantage because it imports wine in bulk. Sake brewers, on the other hand, have to shoulder the burden of purchasing domestic rice." Japanese rice is 10 times the price of Thai rice, for example, because of a ban on importing rice.

Sake's lobbying efforts have landed Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno into the sake camp. Uno in turn says that Prime Minister Takeshita is sympathetic to sake and that, "surely we should be able to do something for our national drink." This warms the hearts of the sake brewers who don't want to see Japan's national drink go the way of Russian vodka and Finnish beer—more easily available to outsiders than insiders.

### An insured gamble

Part of the thrill of foreign investments in developing countries is the gamble. Not knowing if your foreign holding in a manganese plant in Burkina Faso will smoothly churn out profits or be expropriated in a bloody coup and divied up as booty by revolutionary marauders comes with the territory. The World Bank is trying to provide a safety net—though loosely woven—for global investors that will encourage further investment in developing countries.

Starting in September 1988, a new World Bank agency, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) will be open for business to provide insurance to foreign investors in the event of noncommercial loss—civil war, governmental policy changes, nationalization, and other risks outside the normal course of doing business. World Bank President Barber Conable says "MIGA will be a guarantee to investors that government intervention of any sort will not take away the value of their investment. We believe MIGA will be a major encouragement to private investment in countries having a bad previous record in nationalization of foreign holdings or something of that sort."

MIGA will begin with an initial capitalization of slightly over \$1 billion and is available to investors who are nationals of MIGA countries. Forty-two countries (32 developing and 10 industrialized) thus far, have sought MIGA coverage, though 34 other countries seem interested. Since MIGA funding is obtained through subscriptions from member countries,

the more countries that join, the greater the coverage.

Conable will head-up MIGA, and Yoshio Terasawa—who is currently vice president of Nomura Securities in Tokyo—will be second in command.

### Who's liable now?

According to the laws of many European countries, manufactured goods are used at the consumer's peril. If your Italian-made television set explodes during the World Cup finals and you're hit by TV shrapnel, you probably can get your money back. But if you are maimed, tough darts—unless you can prove negligence. This is changing.

As consumerism rises throughout Europe, a European Economic Community directive took effect July 30 requiring member countries to bring product liability laws into line with strict new EEC standards. The directive states that member countries must impose "strict liability" laws on manufacturers, producers, importers and suppliers of defective products. This means that to collect on injuries caused by defective products, a victim doesn't have to prove negligence.

This is not good news to manufacturers. Insurance rates will soar 5-to-20 percent, according to some estimates. Costs will likely jump as companies scramble to change manufacturing, distribution and promotional practices to comply with the new laws. For example, a distributor who buys a coffee grinder made outside of Europe to repack and sell in an EEC country must include warnings or usage instructions—in the language of the country where it is sold. Otherwise, both the manufacturer and distributor may be liable if injury results from misuse of the product.



### UNDERCURRENT

#### A mixed marriage

How do you feel about a bourbon and chocolate drink? Probably nauseous if you're fussy about your libations. But the French Pernod-Ricard, which owns Boulevard Distillers—maker of Wild Turkey Bourbon—doesn't feel at all queasy about its most recent acquisition, Yoo-Hoo, the leading US chocolate-drink producer.

To be precise, Yoo-Hoo was acquired by Pernod-Ricard's US-based subsidiary



Austin Nichols, which also has swallowed up the aforementioned Boulevard Distillers and Orangina International, maker of a carbonated fruit drink. The acquisition is part of Pernod-Ricard's efforts to develop its international activities, adding Yoo-Hoo's annual turnover of \$60 million to its annual sales of over \$2 billion. As for the possibility of Bourbon Yoo-Hoos on the rocks, Patrick Ferrow, president of Yoo-Hoo, says, "why not?"



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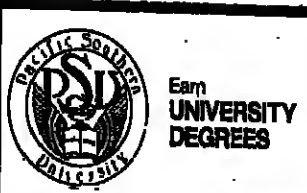
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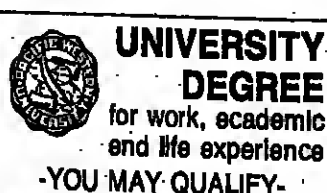
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## WORLD DIARY

## Nature-for-debt swaps make conservation hit parade

BY CROCKER SNOW, JR.

**F**our years ago, Tom Lovejoy, then vice president of the World Wildlife Fund, was listening to a congressional hearing about the negative environmental impact of World Bank lending policies in the developing world when the seed was first planted. Two years later, he was climbing a hilltop in remote Madagascar when it reached full bloom.

"I had been pondering the disappearing tropical rain forests and the fact that most of the remaining forests are located in equatorial countries with the greatest burden of sovereign debt," he recalled. "I'd heard lots of talk in the financial community about debt-for-equity arrangements, and realized that a debt-for-rain forest approach could work just as well."

Such was the vegetative inspiration for what has become the hottest new sound in the international environment movement—and in the Third World debt crisis as well. What are now being called debt-for-nature swaps have become this season's hit tune.

Conservation groups like the World Wildlife Fund and the US-based Conservation International and Nature Conservancy have taken Lovejoy's simple idea and run with it, acting the midwife between desperate debtors who can't pony up and stressed bankers unable to collect, by facilitating the exchange of land trusts for debt write-offs. They have brokered deals between prosperous financial houses like Citibank and Banker's Trust and near-deserted nations like Bolivia, Ecuador and, most recently, the Philippines.

Such dealings depend on the willingness of the large banks to sell their high-risk sovereign debt at very substantial discounts. Last year, for instance, the very first debt-for-nature swap was triggered by Citibank parting with some of its Bolivian debt instruments for 15 percent of its original value. Conservation groups are eager to purchase this discounted paper to exchange with a debtor country's central bank, in return for its government's guarantee on "forever wild" rain forests or protection for similarly critical ecosystem tracts.

It's an all too rare good news story in which everyone involved can feel a winner:

- Bankers get some token return for their most suspect loans, while mollifying troubled shareholders because the discounting is done for a good cause.

beneficiaries as key ecosystems are preserved and protected.

The phenomenon of debt-for-nature swaps is in its infancy still, with less than US\$20 million worth of total transactions completed to date. But there is great potential based on the fundamental equation that the six nations of Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Zaire,

at an Earth Day convocation at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington in June, several Third World officials sounded off about the Hobson's choice. An ambassador from Malaysia jarred the assembled nature lovers by saying his country didn't want to become "the botanical garden for the world."

A Brazilian ambassador talked of his country's vast tropical rain forest and insisted that "we're not going to just save it for you rich folks."

Madagascar's ambassador to the US, Leon Rajaobelina, struck a needed note of moderation with a keynote speech about his island nation, a lush laboratory of valued flora and fauna (including the lemurs, a distant ancestor of man, and the rosy periwinkle, the only known cure for Hodgkins disease) which is threatened by overpopulation and overexploitation.

"It's clear that we don't have much of a choice," he said. "We have to check at the very same time both the population explosion and the natural resource degradation. Conservation cannot and should not be dissociated from the global development strategy. There cannot be development without conservation. But the reverse is also true: no conservation without rational, well-planned development."

Like Mr. Rajaobelina's Madagascar, most of the debt-laden developing countries react with much more favor than fear to the debt-for-nature approach. Yet the sudden interest of well-endowed conservation groups has some New York banks reconsidering the size of the discounts they'll offer.

If, as some conservationists fear, the very success of the debt-for-nature approach has planted the seeds of its own destruction, the novel arrangement has already meant that such natural wonders as Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve in Costa Rica, El Nido National Marine Park in the Philippines and Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve in Ecuador are in safer hands with sounder financing.

And the world has Tom Lovejoy's Madagascar mountaineering to thank for this.

They fear the growing temptation for banks to cancel some of their sovereign debt altogether, following the lead of the Bank of Boston, which has recently written off 50 percent of its extensive exposure in Latin America. Or, a multinational solution to the debt crisis proposed by the IMF or in the June communiqué from seven heads of state at the Economic Summit in Toronto could eliminate existing pressures for the debt-holding countries to deal.

The World Bank sees the same signs. In a Washington briefing for international journalists, World Bank President Barber Conable said, "If there's so much talk about debt reduction that a debtor country comes to the conclusion that if it just stops paying and waits, it will get its debt forgiven, then we're in very bad trouble. You could forgive all the debt in the world, and if the policies that put those nations in debt were not changed, they'd be right back in the soup and up to their necks in environmental decay."

And the sideline spectators to the whole transaction may be the biggest

Debtors get some of their borrowings written off by a not-for-profit go-between who provides support in preserving the nation's most precious natural parks and preserves.

Conservationists have the satisfaction of taking some concrete steps to reverse the global trend of environmental decay.

Lovejoy and William O'Reilly, who heads the US branch of the World Wildlife Fund, worry that the opportunity to play this equation will not last for long however.

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A Brazilian ambassador talked of his country's vast tropical rain forest and insisted that "we're not going to just save it for you rich folks."

Madagascar's ambassador to the US, Leon Rajaobelina, struck a needed note of moderation with a keynote speech about his island nation, a lush laboratory of valued flora and fauna (including the lemurs, a distant ancestor of man, and the rosy periwinkle, the only known cure for Hodgkins disease) which is threatened by overpopulation and overexploitation.

"It's clear that we don't have much of a choice," he said. "We have to check at the very same time both the population explosion and the natural resource degradation. Conservation cannot and should not be dissociated from the global development strategy. There cannot be development without conservation. But the reverse is also true: no conservation without rational, well-planned development."

Like Mr. Rajaobelina's Madagascar, most of the debt-laden developing countries react with much more favor than fear to the debt-for-nature approach. Yet the sudden interest of well-endowed conservation groups has some New York banks reconsidering the size of the discounts they'll offer.

If, as some conservationists fear, the very success of the debt-for-nature approach has planted the seeds of its own destruction, the novel arrangement has already meant that such natural wonders as Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve in Costa Rica, El Nido National Marine Park in the Philippines and Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve in Ecuador are in safer hands with sounder financing.

And the world has Tom Lovejoy's Madagascar mountaineering to thank for this.

They fear the growing temptation for banks to cancel some of their sovereign debt altogether, following the lead of the Bank of Boston, which has recently written off 50 percent of its extensive exposure in Latin America. Or, a multinational solution to the debt crisis proposed by the IMF or in the June communiqué from seven heads of state at the Economic Summit in Toronto could eliminate existing pressures for the debt-holding countries to deal.

The World Bank sees the same signs. In a Washington briefing for international journalists, World Bank President Barber Conable said, "If there's so much talk about debt reduction that a debtor country comes to the conclusion that if it just stops paying and waits, it will get its debt forgiven, then we're in very bad trouble. You could forgive all the debt in the world, and if the policies that put those nations in debt were not changed, they'd be right back in the soup and up to their necks in environmental decay."

And the sideline spectators to the whole transaction may be the biggest

Debtors get some of their borrowings written off by a not-for-profit go-between who provides support in preserving the nation's most precious natural parks and preserves.

Conservationists have the satisfaction of taking some concrete steps to reverse the global trend of environmental decay.

Lovejoy and William O'Reilly, who heads the US branch of the World Wildlife Fund, worry that the opportunity to play this equation will not last for long however.

Environmentalists like Lovejoy and William O'Reilly, who heads the US branch of the World Wildlife Fund, worry that the opportunity to play this equation will not last for long however.

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## COMMENTARY

## Gorbachev's contradiction: glasnost = more power

BY SILVIU BRUCAN



The Communist Party conference in Moscow revealed the first contradictory political development since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in 1985. On one hand: an openness in criticism and a pluralism of opinions that favorably impressed Soviet citizens and world public opinion; a dramatic clash between Yeltsin and Ligachev that everybody could see in television, a vivid display of party democracy; and a series of well-thought-out decisions that strike at the very heart of the ruling bureaucracy. On the other hand: the key change in the political system was rushed through the conference without proper advance notice and without serious debate—a method we thought belonged to the past.

It all happened because the reform was at last focused on the core of the system—the Communist Party itself. Ever since 1985, as each measure of change was either delayed or simply sabotaged, it became increasingly clear that as long as the party remained untouched and its ruling bureaucracy in place, no significant headway was possible.

The fact is that we are dealing with a system in which the political organs are so deeply entrenched in the economy that to separate or expel them from the production process amounts to a surgical operation. To deal with this, party decisions and even legal means will not do. Something extraordinary is required.

Let me say that such measures as the election of party leaders by secret ballot from a list of candidates, and, in par-

Associate Editor Brucan returns to WorldPaper pages for the first time since he left his native Romania and three months of virtual house arrest earlier this year.

ticular, the decision to limit the term of office for party leaders to 10 years constitute for an insider like myself a real revolution. Bureaucrats thrive on tenure and stability; over the years they have built into the party a virtual tradition of life peerage for leaders, no matter their performance and even their physical or mental ability. When former Prime Minister Kosygin, after two successive strokes, presented his resignation, Politburo elders rejected it and kept him in office until he died. Moreover, the only profession of *apparatchiki* is their party job; once they lose it, they have nowhere to go, which explains more than anything else their perfect conformity and total subservience and sycophancy toward superiors.

However, this is a long-term process. In the meantime, the kind of radical transformations initiated in the USSR require a strong type of power, actually another "revolution from above." Truly, Gorbachev has tried hard to combine this one with initiatives and movements from below. But this again is a slow process and his revolution cannot wait.

So, all of a sudden, the idea appeared that the party leader should also be president with extraordinary executive powers: to exercise overall guidance in the drafting of legislation and of major socio-economic programs, decide on key issues of foreign policy, defense and national security, chair the defense council, nominate the prime minister, etc.

Clearly, this is an extraordinary solution for extraordinary times. It does not and cannot be a model of a political system for a socialist society, simply

because it lacks principles, values and logical coherence. Necessity rather than virtue is its overriding motivation.

The trouble is that this seems not to be viewed as an exception at the top where special circumstances may be invoked. The conference decided that the party leader at each level should be automatically nominated to head the local Soviet. I have no doubt that the party activists at the conference warmly applauded the decision. But what about the 100 million people out there who are called on to vote for the local Soviet, except for the man who will head it automatically? This seems to go back to the old argument that the party knows best what is good for the people.

The fact is that we are presented with a merger of party and state leadership from top to bottom to be institutionalized as never before in Soviet history. Romania is the only socialist country to have experienced such a merger for the last 15 years with local party secretaries accumulating the functions of prefects and mayors down to the smallest village. As a Romanian Marxist, I am quite smug that reformers in Moscow should want to emulate that model.

After all, how does one reconcile this merger with the "strict demarcation of the functions of party and state bodies" so firmly proclaimed in the party documents for the conference? Every political scientist knows that the only effective method to check potential abuse inherent in political power was, is, and remains the separation of powers. But there was no discussion at all of this issue in the Soviet media. Not one single

political scientist had a chance to seriously examine its overall implications. At the conference, Roald Sagdeev, director of the Space Research Institute, noticed the contradiction with the professed goal of removing the party from day-to-day government, while the leading economist Leonid Abalkin pointed to the other contradiction, namely that the automatic election of party leaders as heads of Soviets runs against Gorbachev's call for multi-candidate votes. The reply was that if the local party leader failed to win the "confidence vote," he would have to resign. But who would dare, in a remote village of Siberia or Kazakhstan, to vote against the party leader?

The reason why such a major proposal was not properly discussed is simple. In my recent book, *World Socialism at the Crossroads*, I argued that once a proposal at a congress is presented by the secretary general, the discussion is stifled. I reread all the verbatim records of postwar party congresses, including that of 1986 and could not find one single speaker taking issue with the party leader's report. Classic is Khrushchev's fantastic program to build a communist society by 1980 that was unanimously adopted by the 1961 Congress.

Clearly, such a decision-making mechanism is antisocialist and error-prone. Once the leader sets forth his only solution to a problem, the outcome of the deliberations is predetermined; no alternative solution gets a chance, no critical analysis takes place, no arguments clash and the course of action is already decided.

This, unfortunately, is part of the story of the recent Moscow meeting. But, fortunately, there is still time to think about it and reintegrate the reform of the Soviets in the powerful process of democratization that has swept the Soviet Union.

By Lame Kilani  
Special to The Star

EMERGENCIES OFTEN occur with babies and young children as a result of accidents in the home. Indeed, accidental injury or poisoning is one of the most common reasons for children under five admitted to hospitals. It is remarkable that a child's home, which is generally considered to be a place of security and safety, may also be one of danger. Most accidents, however, are preventable.

If babies, toddlers and children could be said to be experts in any one thing, keeping parents on their toes would win the vote. A child does not give much advance warning that what he can do today, the only way to avoid being taken by unpleasant surprises is to remain at least one jump ahead. Preferably, start making your home child-proof during your pregnancy so that you can remain many jumps ahead.

Electrical plugs fascinate toddlers and young children. The only way to ensure safety is to invest in safety shutters for every socket. Trolling flexes are an obvious danger: a child will keep pulling to discover what is on the other end of them. Matches and lighters are also a source of endless fascination and should always be kept out of reach. Make sure that all pills and medicines are pinned in a lockable child-proof medicine cabinet. Household cleaners can also look very appealing, so do not place them under the sink where they are accessible to children. Place them out of reach too, preferably in a locked cabinet.

Dr. Abdel-Kareem Al-Zaqqa tells us how to cope in case of emergencies. Dr. Zaqqa says that if an emergency arises, whether as the result of an accident or illness, prompt and sensible handling of the situation may greatly improve the child's chance of a safe recovery. Keep the telephone number of your doctor and your nearest hospital handy.

**Cuts**  
Every parent knows that cut fingers and skinned knees are a common phenomenon among children. Dr. Zaqqa explains that the way to deal with this is to wash the area gently with plain tepid water to remove any dirt that may be present. Cover the

## Home of safety or of danger?

wound with a clean bandage. If that is necessary to stop the bleeding, but otherwise leave it exposed to the open air. No further treatment should be necessary for minor cuts. Doctor's services may be required, of course, if the wound is bleeding uncontrollably or is so severe that stitches may be required to facilitate healing or for cosmetic reasons. If there is severe bleeding, and blood is flowing out from the vein, try to stop the bleeding by applying pressure directly to the wound until the bleeding stops or until you can get the victim to the emergency room.

**Burns**

When your child is burned, Dr. Zaqqa advises, the treatment you provide should have three objectives: the relief of pain, the prevention of infection, and avoidance of treatment of shock.

First-degree burns affect only the outer layer of skin, which becomes red, sore and tender but not blistered or charred. The immediate treatment is to immerse the affected area in cold water, which will lower the skin temperature and help to relieve the pain.

Second-degree burns are those in which the top layers of skin and some of the tissues are damaged as well. A third-degree burn is one in which there is charring and destruction of all of the layers of the skin and even some of the flesh beneath it. Professional medical attention cannot be obtained quickly, immerse the burned area in cool, not ice-cold, water as quickly as possible. Do not remove clothing, or put on any antiseptics, ointments or anything else, because they will simply make it more difficult for the doctor to do his job.

Pinpoint, the fluid part of blood, oozes from the affected area and a serious state of shock occurs if a lot of plasma is lost. It occurs that the victim may go into shock, keep him warm, and elevate his feet and legs. Do not give him anything to drink. The symptoms of shock are a rapid

pulse, facial pallor, cold, moist skin, trembling and unusual thirst.

**Head injury**

A baby or child who suffers a knock on the head that causes him to lose consciousness must be examined by a doctor as soon as possible. In most cases observation in hospital for a day or two is needed. A skull X-ray is usually taken.

**Poisoning**

If your child has swallowed something that you think may be poisonous, telephone a doctor immediately and state the substance and amount taken. Ask if it is safe to make him vomit before bringing him to hospital, and if there is anything else you should do. A child may not look ill soon after swallowing a poison, but you must still seek help immediately, for it may be too late once the poison has been absorbed from the stomach.

**Choking**

If a child chokes on a lump of food or a small toy that has stuck in his throat, never push your fingers or any instrument into his throat to remove it. Hold the child upside down and slap him firmly on the back. If this does not help, place the infant or child on his stomach in your lap and press sharply on his upper back to force air out of his lungs. This will often pop the object out of his throat.

**Particles in the Eye**

When a baby or young child gets something in his eye a lot of damage can be done during the struggle to remove the particle. He may allow you to irrigate the eye with water from an eye dropper. Otherwise, take him to a doctor or casualty department. If chemicals have been accidentally splashed into the eye, the child should be held firmly with his face upward over a sink. Several glasses of water from the cold tap should be poured over both eyes. He should then be taken to hospital without delay. Take the container holding the chemical with you so that it can be identified.

Most accidents in the home are preventable

Finally, Dr. Zaqqa says, never leave your child unsupervised. Try to make your home as safe as possible, and apply the measures mentioned here in

cases of accidents. It is easy to be wise after an event, but if you can play it safe, it can also be easy to be wise beforehand.



Photo by Sobha Farooq



Photo by Elaine Mubaldin

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## Open Photo Contest

We regret that due to the closing of the Jerusalem Star we will be unable to continue with our Open Photo Contest. Many thanks to all those who participated in this and in our other recent contests as well.



Photo by Narihan Khoury



# THE JERUSALEM STAR

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## Iran and Peace

The UN-sponsored Geneva talks between Iraq and Iran are evidently aimed at agreeing to a timetable for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598, which constitutes the basis of a lasting settlement. Implementation of resolutions, however, requires genuine and sincere co-operation by both sides of the conflict. It one side tries to vacillate, or procrastinate or evades its commitment to any of the resolution's provisions, the talks could collapse and hostilities might be renewed.

Needless to say, from the very beginning, Iraq entered into the talks with the clear-cut intention of reaching a permanent and comprehensive peace based, among other things, on mutual respect of each other's territorial rights and national sovereignty. In this regard Iraq's right to sovereignty and free navigation in Shatt Al-Arab waterway is unquestionable. If Iran tries to cast doubt or challenge Iraq's sovereignty over the waterway, which is extremely vital to the Iraq trade and connections with the outside world, then the Iranians have gone to Geneva simply to wreck the UN peace efforts or to gain a breathing space after which they can resume hostilities against Iraq and other Gulf states.

On Monday the Geneva talks resumed at a technical level after the foreign ministers of Iraq and Iran failed to reach agreement on certain points which were deemed to be important for a subsequent accord on a timetable for implementing Resolution 598. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz charged, at a press conference, that Iran was manoeuvring and questioned its commitment towards a lasting and comprehensive peace. From what he said it seemed that the Iranian delegation challenged Iraq's right to free navigation in Shatt Al-Arab. Iran backed the challenge by sending reinforcements to the area in a clear violation of the ceasefire. Iran's behaviour has almost shattered hopes that, after eight years of the destructive conflict, the Gulf region is heading towards final peace, tranquillity, construction, and reconstruction.

The UN Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar is doing his best in trying to bring the two foreign ministers back to the negotiation table. He has been offering proposals and compromises in an effort to convince the two ministers to resume their face-to-face dialogue and rescue the peace operation. However Mr De Cuellar needs to exert the main effort with Iran by trying to persuade its leaders that Iraq's sovereignty over Shatt Al-Arab must not encroach on any of Iran's territorial rights and that the path of peace requires trust, true co-operation, and unwavering willingness to accept a lasting settlement that protects the rights and interests of future generations.

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Geneva talks

## Making Gulf reconstruction work

The economic reconstruction due to start in Iran and Iraq after the cease-fire should be encased in a watertight international institution to ensure the best possible application of resources.

By Sajid Rizvi  
Special to The Star

LONDON — The tragedy of the Gulf War comes a full circle. A few years ago the combatants, Iran and Iraq, would have haughtily scoffed at any offer of international largesse to help them tide over their domestic economic difficulties resulting from the war. Today, as the war nears its end, that aid is a pressing need.

Eight years of conflict have drained the two multibillion, oil-rich economies and turned the creditor nations into debtor ones. The oil boom of the early 1980s is not likely to return, nor is either economy geared to substituting substantially for oil as the main earner.

This should hardly be surprising; the last few years gave a clear advance warning that, while the continuation of the war was bad enough, it and would be worse, at least in economic terms. The oil pundits worried over the extra crude oil which would enter the market from both Iran and Iraq, but the prospect was clouded by a sluggish market, an ever-present glut, and the depressing see-sawing of crude prices.

The bottom-line now seems to be that, while the two nations are on the verge of peace, they may also be on the verge of insolvency. The funds pumped into the respective war machines somehow had a spin-off effect on the civilian economies, but that indirect lubrication would be drying up now.

So how are the postwar economies going to be run? It's as much a political question in both Iran and Iraq as it is a matter of cash, plain and simple. Both sides no doubt have friends (Iraq more than Iran) who, even though squeezed by the oil slowdown, are still willing to help out.

There is also a rising class of bank

rollers from the industrialized world who, if not already in Baghdad and Tehran, are about to descend on the two capitals with offers of ready cash for literally everything from running the bureaucracy to running the bus services.

Neither Iran nor Iraq needs that kind of help. It's nice and no doubt welcome but not quite constructive. Fragile and needy as they are the two nations will easily plunge into a sea of indebtedness, not unlike Latin America, unless the financing needed for the reconstruction was institutionalized under international auspices.

There is a strong case for international — preferably United Nations — intervention in the matter of reconstruction. No reconstruction can be meaningful if, after a cease-fire, the two countries continue enjoining at each other, keep their forces armed and ready at the border, and continue heavy spending on rearmament. No reconstruction can be effective if the reconstruction funds are channelled through officials whose priorities are influenced by internal politics. No reconstruction can be possible while the respective bureaucracies are fraught and psyched up for war rather than peace.

The United Nations proved its worth in arranging the cease-fire. It is also the forum which can be the instigator of an international effort — through its own offices or through a special organization yet to be born — for managing the reconstruction phase. Factories and farms will not be restored overnight, the devastated cities (along the international border) will not be brought back to life in a year or two. Reconstruction is going to be the catchword in Iran and Iraq for the next decade, if not more. It should be given the institutional authority which it deserves.

Sajid Rizvi is the Managing Editor of Academic File.

## letters

To The Editor

### Heads on top of sound bodies

MR R. Sheikh's recent weekly programme 'Phenomena of Life' on Jordan Television, which dealt with corpulence, gripped my attention and impelled me to express my views on this vital phenomenon.

The consumption of excessive quantities of food, as well as the consumption of meagre quantities of food, destroys brain power.

Sir Winston Churchill was fleshy and George Bernard Shaw was skinny, and both men were in the limelight. The former was a meat eater and the latter was a vegetarian, but they both practised balanced diets and died in their nineties.

Tell me what's in your stomach and I'll tell you what's in your head. The wisest thinkers are the wisest eaters, and the wisest eaters carry sound heads on top of sound bodies.

We eat and drink for the glory of God; and the glory of God dwells in a physically fit person.

George N. Selig  
Amman

1 SEPTEMBER 1988

## The Star folds

I would have liked to celebrate the advent of the seventh year of The Star in a more traditional and orthodox manner, i.e., wish our readers and my staff all the best and promise them yet another year of hard and honest journalistic achievement. Instead, I stood before a bewildered staff this week and conveyed to them the decision taken by the government-appointed committee to shut down The Star as of 2 September.

I told them that this was not the first time that I had to face The Star's staff and announce such a sombre message. Only one year after The Star was born in 1982 the management was unhappy about its financial performance. But still, and to those days Jordanian newspapers were private companies, the director of the company justified its continuation and gave it a new lease of life. He told me then that The Star was never intended to be a money-making venture. The Star was to carry the name of Arab Journalism and was to be a reminder to the whole world of the true identity of the holiest of cities. The Star was also to be Jordan's voice to the whole world, a messenger of thought and opinion, of dialogue and communication, and a bridge of understanding.

During its six years of existence The Star honoured its message and served its readers well. We focused on Jordan and Jordanians and tried also to reach as far away as we could. This we did, and we were happy to have avid readers in foreign lands, in Australia and the United States, in West Africa, in Japan and Western Europe, in addition to a number of Arab countries.

But good intentions are not always sufficient. We live in a harsh world where things have to be justified materialistically — most of the time. When Jordanian newspapers became public shareholding companies in 1986 the equations and formulae had to be changed. Suddenly we had bankers and businessmen on our board of directors, and they viewed things differently. They cared less for 'the bridge of communication' and 'Jordan's voice abroad' theory. They were interested in financial performance — a soft underbelly for The Star. We were given a warning a few months ago, and accordingly we worked, harder than ever, on saving advertising, and reducing our expenses. And we did well. Our losses dropped by about 200 per cent during the first half of this year, as compared with two years ago. We have



## Memorandum

By  
Osama El-Sherif



Walid

to remember that, at the same time, the whole region was living through difficult economic times, and many companies and ventures suffered because of this.

But we persevered, and again we tried to give our readers our best shot at a time when we were understaffed and cutting down our expenses.

Then last week the whole history of the Jordanian press witnessed an important milestone. A government-appointed committee replaced the newspaper's board of directors, and The Star was the first item on our committee's agenda. It didn't take much deliberation to decide the fate of The Star. A decision was adopted on Sunday this week to fold.

I know that I speak on behalf of my staff when I say that working for The Star and for you — our readers — has

been the most enjoyable experience in our lives. We have had our good days and our bad days. We were the first and only publication to introduce a comprehensive weekly economic supplement.

And we were the first and the only paper to publish a weekly French-language supplement, and we were the first to introduce a monthly commercial supplement, publish World Paper once a month, establish a network of correspondents all over the world, and train Jordanian university graduates in journalistic fields, such as reporting and editing.

Looking back I see many accomplishments of which I am proud. And, as we put this last issue to bed and bid you farewell, we pray that one day — and it may well be soon — The Star will live again and our readers can then expect their favourite newspaper on the news stands every Thursday.

## Europe faces monetary dilemma

The European Monetary System, the pride of financial wizards and central bankers on the continent, is facing new challenges as the drive toward unification of the European Community by 1992 gains momentum.

By Fabrizio Fontemaggi  
Special to The Star

ROME, Italy — Europe faces a monetary and fiscal dilemma in the run-up to its planned unification by 1992 as pressures mount for a European Central Bank and a single European currency — or possible alternatives to both. How Europe tackles the question will determine its status in the continent's currency, and economies, including Japanese, American, and Arab investors and traders.

European monetary arrangements have worked well so far, but they may be reaching a make-or-break situation, said a financial analyst with his eye on the date that everyone is talking about — 1992. By that year European Community nations have pledged to integrate their economies and forge a single market as a way of improving productivity and growth and building up resistance to the 'competitors', Japan, the United States, and the developing world.

The principal monetary procedure, that is currently at work in Europe, is the European Monetary System (EMS). It is designed 'adaptably', according to one

expert, when faced with the American dollar's roller-coaster, trade upheavals and the differences in interest rates among principal EMS members, such as France and West Germany.

But the 'one Europe' fever has confronted the EMS with a whole set of problems. It has highlighted both the strengths and weaknesses of the system. No doubt, it is argued, the EMS has stood up to some difficult tests in recent years. But the EMS is also likely to suffer as, prior to the unification, the gaps in the economic policies of the member countries and, post-unification, the absence of controls as it exists now.

Unification implies economic expansion — quite the opposite of the sedate performance that has kept most of Europe in trim and the EMS largely in force. But it also promises minimum currency controls. 'Hot' money flows are easy to control now, but they won't be once the individual monetary systems of the European Community members have been done away with or at best integrated. Currency markets will predictably be more volatile in a unified Europe than now. Speculative activity will be on a far

wider scale than at present.

But none of that might happen if the European governments got together in time to establish a fixed exchange regime, a European Central Bank and perhaps even a single European currency. But will they do it, come 1992? Major issues, related to such a sweeping integration, remain unresolved.

Ironically European economies have become more divergent prior to 1992, not more co-ordinated. West German growth over the past year, for example, has given the country a major trade surplus, resulting in problems for other European countries in deficit. The problems have been most apparent in the shape of pressures put by Deutschland on the currencies of the deficit economies. There is far less co-ordination of economic policy in practice than actually agreed among the community members.

But the European Commission's recent Cecchini Report (after its coordinator and author Paolo Cecchini) stressed that the reform of European monetary arrangements would be crucial to the success of '1992'. Analysts remain skeptical about the prospects for such reform, however.

A full European monetary union, they point out, would require the surrender of political and economic sovereignty in a number of areas, and few European governments have shown willingness to give anything away.

Fabrizio Fontemaggi is a writer and researcher based in Rome, Italy.

## View point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

## A peace also for Palestinians

THE WORLD is increasingly opting for peace after years of heated East-West tension and devastating regional conflicts. Problems, which at times seemed beyond solution, are now either resolved or on their way towards a lasting settlement. The new era of international détente, which followed the signing of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), has apparently prompted the two superpowers to offer mutual concessions here and there and encourage regional compromises in order to maintain the new détente.

Guns are silent at the Iraq-Iran battlefield after eight years of bloody fighting. In Afghanistan Soviet troops' withdrawal is proceeding smoothly in accordance with the UN-sponsored Geneva Accord. Even the notorious South-African regime has agreed to withdraw its forces from Angola and grant independence to Namibia under a UN plan.

In the Middle East things look a little better after more than a decade of bleak stagnation. The unabated Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation, and Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, have given a powerful momentum to the Palestinian struggle and promoted the international legitimacy of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

A solution to the Palestinian problem can be made much easier to reach when the PLO comes up with a clear-cut political programme that is acceptable to the international community and that is one which the Israelis cannot refuse under security pretexts. The continued Palestinian uprising, and a modified PLO position can extremely embarrass even the most intransigent Israelis and prompt the United States to work actively towards the setting up of a Palestinian state.

Last week the leadership of the uprising appealed to the PLO to adopt such moderate programme and avoid ambiguity and vacillation. The current stage of the Palestinian struggle requires courage, clarity, and an exact definition of what is internationally and regionally possible in the new era of détente. The struggling Palestinians, in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, have been paying a very heavy price to advance the cause of their people, and still have the will and determination to offer more sacrifices until their demands are met. But these noble sacrifices need to be reciprocated by a quick responsible and realistic action from their brethren in the diaspora, so that their suffering may not be unnecessarily prolonged. Jordan's decision has greatly cleared the path for such action, and it is in the PLO's court that the ball now lies.

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# Onslaught against collaborators

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli soldiers Wednesday shot and wounded two Palestinians during a protest, while the second day of a general strike called by uprising leaders paralyzed commercial life. The events came as Palestinians stayed away from jobs in Israel and shut shops and public transportation in a strike called to protest the deaths of three Arab workers 8 August in a fire set by arsonists in a shack near Tel Aviv.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat vowed Wednesday that the nearly nine-month old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli occupied territories would continue "until victory." Arafat, whose speech was read by the PLO's chief Geneva representative, Nabil Ramlewi, said "peace can only be achieved if Israel withdraws fully from the occupied territories." He reiterated a PLO call that the territories be placed under UN surveillance.

Palestinians Tuesday in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip launched a two-day strike to protest deportations. Arab hospital officials said Israeli troops wounded six Palestinians during a stone-throwing protest in the West Bank city of Nablus.

The city of Nablus was the scene of the most violent protests after a five-day curfew was lifted at dawn. Activists hung Palestinian flags from the top of the city's main mosque and from electrical wires. Troops trying to disperse stone-throwers shot and wounded six, including a 12-year-old boy and two teen-agers, hospital officials said. The army said four Palestinians were hurt, but only one by live ammunition.

In a court near Nablus, a military panel began a closed hearing Tuesday on the appeals of 15 of the Arabs ordered expelled. Also in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the army clamped curfews on three refugee camps and a village, containing more than 100,000 Palestinians to their homes.

Israeli troops shot and critically wounded a West Bank man who violated a curfew Monday when he left his house to meet an ambulance he called for his sick son, hospital officials and Arab witnesses said.

Israeli authorities Monday extended the closure of junior high and high schools in the occupied Gaza Strip, affecting some

100,000 students, an army spokesman said. The schools were supposed to open on 1 September after being closed on and off since the anti-Israeli revolt erupted last December. The spokesman said junior highs would open two weeks late and high schools would resume classes on 1 October.

Schools and universities attended by 300,000 students in the West Bank have also been closed indefinitely. The army contends the schools are used as rallying points for protesting students.

In Jerusalem, Israeli legislators rejected a motion to shut down the controversial Katziot prison in the Negev Desert and launch an inquiry into the deaths of two Palestinians killed during a riot there earlier this month. Oelencia Minister Yitzhak Rabin, addressing parliament during a fiery half-hour debate, said Israel would not close its prisons until the Arab uprising ended. "If you continue with the violence," he said in a warning addressed to Palestinians, "the violence will be met by force."

On the other hand an official in Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office refused to comment on the UN Security Council's condemnation of Israel's policy of deporting Palestinian activists. The UN Security Council demanded Israel to allow all 33 activists already expelled to return immediately to their homes.

Meanwhile Palestinian professional leaders rejected Israel's charges that a Jerusalem-based federation of professional organizations was inciting anti-Israeli protests. The building houses seven professional groups including doctors, dentists and lawyers, among others. Police said they ordered the

building housing the group shut for one year Friday because members were holding meetings under the auspices of leftist organizations, and planned to "establish alternative structures to the Israeli administration."

Israel closed another West Bank union representing 38 defiant trades on Thursday. "The police accusations are groundless," said the Chairman of the Bar Association, Walid Aail of Jerusalem. "Our objectives are to help out members, manage a retirement fund, plan lectures and discuss new members." He said the organization's decision to establish a panel to solve agriculture marketing difficulties was made over a month ago, and was not an effort to replace Israeli bodies dealing with the subject.

Police also closed the Mekatbat El Heya News Agency for a year. The statement said the agency was used to advance the goals of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Damascus-based PLO faction headed by George Habash.

Clandestine Palestinian leaders dedicated Saturday to a day of attacks on fellow Arabs who have continued to hold on to their Israeli-appointed posts. In the small West Bank farming village of Illar near Nablus, at least three local men paid a visit to the home of 33-year-old Labib



Excusing an Arab collaborator called Yousuf Dabeshah

Hassen late Friday night to demand he quit passing intelligence information to the Israeli authorities, an Arab reporter said. "Hassen is a sort of spy, who works for the military forces," said the reporter, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "They asked him to leave this path and return to his village and his people."

An argument developed and Hassen, equipped by the Israelis with a weapon for his defence, drew his revolver and shot the three, the Arab reporter said.

The village Mukhter, or leader, came to Hassen's aid and fired a submachine-gun, wounding an elderly woman standing outside her home, the reporter said. Many Mukhters are equipped with weapons because of their dealings with Israeli authorities.

The military spokesman said only, "there was an incident, but it was a clash between locals and we have no details." A spokesman used similar wording earlier this week to describe the murder of a Gaza collaborator who was heckled to death with axes.

The Friday shootout was the sixth clash this week between Palestinian nationalists and so-called collaborators who co-operate with the Israeli authorities.

Meanwhile, in the Tel Aviv suburb Kfar Sava, just miles away from the occupied West Bank, attackers hurled homemade Molotov cocktails bombs at a home and a parked bus, Israeli radio said. No one was hurt, but police rounded up several Arab suspects, the radio said.



Detention of a Palestinian Journalist

The uprising is in full swing

## Arafat reveals US unkept promises

By Dana Adame Schmidt  
Star Washington Correspondent

ONCE A Palestine state was created, Yasser Arafat was asked, would he "be its leader?" He replied that he would not. "If I were to head it that would mean that I would impose upon my people what I was thinking. That would mean it would not be a democracy. Maybe they would not elect me, as the British did not with Churchill after WW II."

This exchange was part of a mammoth interview with Arafat by Morgan Strong begun in Beirut in 1982, continued in Tunis in 1987 and completed recently in Baghdad. It was published in the September issue of Playboy magazine.

Arafat had a lot to say about the government of the United States for whom he had performed extraordinary services over the years, and from which he had received many unkept promises. And, quite exceptionally, he talked about his youth and his eight years as a contractor in Kuwait during which he became a millionaire.

The United States, and other Western governments are even now, he said, seeking help to obtain the release of hostages in Beirut. "I am trying to do my best," he said.

The Presidents who have sought his services never had a good word for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) while they were in office. One who did speak kindly later was Carter.

Not long ago, Arafat recalled a representative of President Reagan made an extraordinary request. Could Arafat delay the release of US hostages until after the election (probably because Carter had been promising a surprise). Arafat did not commit himself but the hostages were in fact released a few minutes after the election. Arafat got his thanks.

Earlier the presidential representative, who alluded to Reagan as "Ronnie" had told Arafat a people that if the hostages were released, the PLO would be given recognition as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the White House door would be open for us.

Bassem Abu Shera, Arafat's chief advisor, who sat in on some of the interviews made this infarction: "Throughout our history the American government has always been hypocritical. They always promise us the same thing for our help and they never fulfill the promise."

Here are some instances of contact between Arafat and the US government and help provided by the PLO:

In 1976-77 "we helped twice." Americans were evacuated from Beirut, once through the hills, once to the seashore. And Kissinger sent a letter of thanks, the same Kissinger who urged that TV coverage of the West Bank and Gaza be banned and presently urged that the Palestinian uprising be brutally suppressed.

As a result of "my personal effort" the last 13 hostages were released from the US embassy in Tehran.

It was me who sent Archbishop Cyprian to arrange for the return of the bodies if the soldiers were killed in the attempt to invade Tehran by helicopter.

In 1979 US government rep-



Yasser Arafat

resentatives asked Arafat to see to the protection of the American embassy in Cairo by PLO fighters.

"Before the Palestinian uprising, Ambassador Vernon Walters met with two PLO representatives in Morocco. No indication of what was discussed was released."

Arafat insisted on the democratic opinions of the PLO through committees on every side "in every quarter, in every university, in every village, in every resistance and the uprising and also take care of the requirements of the daily life of the people."

As mentioned in a forward to the interview, "Although he has not given them a homeland Arafat has given them hospitals and clinics, schools and scholarship, unemployment benefits and pensions." It says that with an annual budget of \$220 million and world-wide assets thought to be somewhere between two and four billion dollars, the PLO does out welfare payments to 60,000 families a month, spends \$220 million a year on health care and millions more on health care and university scholarships, legal defence funds and Palestinian newspapers in the interview.

Arafat urged that in the future the United States government should deal with "the two parties in this conflict — Israel and the PLO." He found that George Shultz, in his frequent dealing with the Middle East, was concerned with "certain ideas, old ideas, not adequate for the now situation."

Arafat noted that after the assassination of his friend and advisor commonly known as Abu Jihad in Tunis the United States government had sent him assurances that it had no part in the violence. But the letter also included a warning that certain actions against American interests may have been intended as a reaction to the assassination. It was the case "the United States would deal with these very severely."

Arafat was angry. "The letter is proof," he said, "that the United States is planning to carry out attacks against PLO and its leadership." He maintained that US satellite photos of Tunis had revealed the PLO headquarters and made it a target for attack.

Prodded by Strong to talk about his personal life, Arafat expressed regret that he had visited many countries including

China, Japan, India, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Canada, the Soviet Union and the United States but never seen much besides the airport, the hotel, and the meeting place because he was surrounded by guards.

"But before that, tell us about your early life," Strong insisted.

Arafat said he was born in Gaza where his mother died when he was four. He was sent to live with an uncle in Jerusalem who had a house adjoining what is known as "The Walling Wall," and went to school till he was 17. He was then sent to Cairo to live with his father, a businessman.

At 17, he was already associated with anti-British resistance organizations in Cairo and joined a group called the Palestine Union and became its chairman. He became an officer in Egyptian army and he helped fight the British over Suez. He became acquainted with Nasser well before his 1952 coup. "I had a very strong relation with Nasser."

But Arafat felt hopeless. The 1948 war seemed to knock out all hope. He decided to emigrate to the United States and applied for admission to the University of Texas. And he was admitted, but just too late. He had already become involved in a project to move on to Kuwait. He noted that many of his colleagues did go to Texas and had become US citizens.

Meanwhile Arafat had been pursuing a very tough course at the Cairo University, in civil engineering. Thirteen to 15 courses in a single year, he recalls.

In Kuwait Arafat worked for a while for the Kuwaiti government, then went into business as a contractor. "Big projects," he recalls, roads, bridges, and buildings.

He made money. "I was on my way to becoming a millionaire." But concern for Palestine kept eating at his mind. He decided to give up everything and return at the time he had four cars, a Chevrolet, a Ford, a Thunderbird and a Volkswagen. He gave three of them away and set out for Palestine in the Volkswagen.

In 1958 he created Al-Fatah. He observed that he was engaged in his work almost 24 hours a day. "I was married to Al-Fatah." And in 1969 he created the PLO. Constantly he moved between Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt.

But for the influence of Zionists and their American backers he believed the Palestinians and the Israelis could have come to terms. Palestinians as such were not anti-Jewish, he insisted, recalling the time when both Jews and Arabs together were persecuted in Spain during the Spanish Inquisition.

He maintained that the Israelis had been given new weapons by the United States including a concussion cluster bomb, a phosphorus fire bomb, and a tear gas bomb that caused miscarriages. These, he said, made all the difference in 1962 in encouraging the Israelis to be aggressive. Their aggressive moves were symbolized, he said, by their flag — blue with two white stripes. The stripes he maintained represented the Euphrates and the Nile rivers which Israel seeks as its ultimate borders. The slogan "from the Nile to the Euphrates" was written to the entrance to the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.

## Regional Briefs

### PLO donation to UNRWA

• The PLO is contributing \$800,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to aid Palestinian refugees, a statement issued by UNRWA in Vienna said. The donation will be used to clear rubble and repair homes in the Shatila and Bourj El-Barajneh refugee camps in Beirut. Qatar has contributed \$500,000 for food, medical and welfare aid to refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the statement said.

### US not appealing decision on PLO mission at UN.

• The Justice Department said Monday it will not appeal a federal court decision that allowed the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations to remain open. The department, in a statement, said the "decision was based on a determination that, on balance, the interests of the United States are best served by not appealing."

### Arafat demands UN protection for Palestinians

• Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Saturday asked the United Nations to play a larger role in protecting Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories. "There was a long discussion about all aspects of the Palestinian question," UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar told reporters after a 90-minute session with Arafat at Geneva's UN office. "He conveyed to me his concern about the fate of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, which I do share," Perez de Cuellar said.

Arafat asked for UN protection "for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," and the Secretary-General undertook to do whatever he could to help, UN spokesman Francisco Giuliani said. He did not elaborate. Perez de Cuellar said the PLO chief also raised "other political aspects of the problem."

### Ancient differences block peace talk progress

• The issue of sovereignty over the Shatt-Al-Arab waterway which has bedeviled relations between the two sides for centuries, threatens to torpedo the Iran-Iraq peace talks here before they have hardly begun. The question has been a source of friction dating back to the days of the Persian and Ottoman empires.

Previous agreements have been torn up frequently, to be replaced by new ones favouring the side that found itself predominant at the time.

### Government says no epidemics in Sudan

• The government said Sunday that flood-ravaged Sudan was free of epidemics of water-borne diseases, a day after Egyptian authorities sent back 36 Sudanese nationals for not having valid vaccination certificates. A Health Ministry statement said it was "very regrettable" that some countries had started adopting tough health measures against visitors from Sudan. It said that Sudan was completely exempt of any epidemic diseases "up to the moment this statement is issued." The statement was carried by the Sudanese News Agency SUNA.

### Security forces impounds edition of Nasserite paper

• Security authorities impounded this week's edition of a Nasserite opposition weekly newspaper, Sawt El-Arab, and detained its Editor-in-Chief, a spokesman for the publication claimed Sunday. She said Editor-in-Chief, Abdel-Aziz Manef was under investigation on charges of "offending a friendly country, Saudi Arabia, and harming the higher interests of the state." She said Manef is to be released on a 8,000 pound (348 dollar) bail.

A security officer, requesting anonymity, denied the paper had been impounded but confirmed its editor-in-chief, had been detained. He refused to comment on the investigation, and said printing problems prevented publication of this week's edition.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 19

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**Tuesday**  
SHRIMP NIGHT  
at the  
ANDALUSIA  
JD. 6.00pp

**Wednesday**  
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## TIMES



Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

## A genuine change?

INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE seems to be building against Israel's repressive measures in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Even Israel's strongest ally, the United States, could not stand idly by and watch the continued Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied territories. The United States has joined the international community in condemning Israeli actions in connection with the illegal expulsions and the discrimination against Palestinian workers.

For the first time since 1956, when US President Eisenhower forced Israel to withdraw from Sinai, the United States has expressed a major disagreement with the Israeli policy of expulsions. The US State Department spokesperson characterized Israel's decision to expel 25 Palestinians from their homeland as a "threat to the bilateral relations between the two countries that could precipitate a real crisis between them." It is this kind of language that we have been waiting to hear from the US for a long time.

If this language is an indication that the US is engaged in a new process of soul-searching, it will indeed be a very welcome change. And it means that the US has finally decided to live up to its moral obligations. It could herald a new chapter in the world perception of the US itself. The US should bear in mind that the world looks up to it as a mighty power, but might is not enough; it can be another name for tyranny. The world expects to see a balanced action in the US perception of itself, a perception that will take into consideration both power and justice.

The judgement of history itself is going to be harsh on those who could have stopped the brutality, but chose not to interfere, and history will not forgive those who had it in their powers to ease the suffering of the people, but opted for a policy of neutrality or, even worse, a policy of supporting the oppressors.

We also note with great optimism the US decision to review trade links with Israel on the Jewish state's violations of the rights of Palestinian workers. It is no secret that Israel has always depended on an unwavering US support to proceed with its repressive measures against the Palestinian. It is in the national interest of the US not to be perceived as an accomplice in these criminal Israeli actions.

## PLO: Options, initiatives

Washington DC Correspondent

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's recent steps to sever links with the West Bank has presented the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its chairman Yasser Arafat, with a challenge to assume full responsibility for the occupied territories. In addition, the Jordanian steps have prompted serious discussions about the PLO's options in dealing solely with the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The big question remains whether the PLO is in a position to make the right move, and whether it is ready to fill the administrative vacuum Jordan has left in the occupied territories.

The PLO is seriously considering the formulation of a peace plan initiative based on United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181, known as the 1947 partition plan of Palestine. Yet the PLO is still engaged in serious debates over its next political move, in full co-ordination with the unified national leadership of the PLO. The Palestinians need at this stage to consider the unilateral declaration of independence to be announced simultaneously by the PLO leadership outside, and within the occupied territories, and the formation of a "provisional government."

The idea of setting up a government in exile, has been dropped out by the PLO. A PLO official explained that a government in exile would create a wrong image that competition exists between the leadership of the government and that of the PLO. In addition he pointed out that a temporary government in exile does not present an urgent issue at this stage. "There are fears that a government in exile is set up, the PLO would enter into a new issue of who will acknowledge it, thus it will be discussing secondary issues," the PLO official said. Further, he added, it would cast doubt on the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people. "While it is widely held that the PLO has a legitimate representative quality to conduct negotiations on behalf of the Palestinian people."

He maintained that there is great support for a declaration of independence based on UN Resolution 181 which calls for the formation of two states in the region, a Palestinian and an Israeli state, and the recognition of Israel within the framework of an international conference.

The PLO is trying to seek a role for the United Nations in the process, a proposal which was presented by Arafat in Geneva, last week, and to overcome the problems it is facing internally over the idea of recognizing Israel, and with some Arab governments who do not support the formation of a Palestinian state.

A former US official pointed out that the PLO's biggest test since its formation is to prove its credibility to Israel and its acceptance to the United States. "Arafat has to prove he is up to the challenge. The ball is in his court now, and he has to play the game right to win," he said. According to the same source, the Intifada has won world public opinion, particularly within the US, and so has the PLO. It is the PLO to overcome those two barriers — Israel and the US — so that it gets a chance to finally enter peace negotiations. It has to take a serious political initiative. He suggested that the "provisional government" once set up, should endorse the basic concepts mentioned in Bassam Abu Sharif's document. "This is the platform by which Palestinians seek their statehood: by stating clearly their readiness for co-existence with their neighbours and negotiated peace," he said, stressing that

Arafat should stop the political manoeuvring game in his "old style."

Dr Willem Quendt, director of the Brookings Institution in Washington D.C., pointed out that the US is now eager to start official dialogue with the PLO. He said that two or three years ago, when the US said that if the PLO accepted UN resolutions 242 and 338 they will talk to the PLO, the US secretly hoped the PLO would accept its conditions, because they did not really want to enter into negotiations with the organization. "The US wanted to deal with Jordan. Now, however, the US administration seriously wants to talk to the PLO. The conditions have not changed, but the attitude behind the conditions have changed."

Dr Quendt added that if the Americans start talking to the PLO, in due course, the Israelis will recognize it. "On the whole, the Israelis are realistic. They will find a way to start dealing with the Palestinians. The logic of the situation is moving toward that in which the Palestinians cannot ignore the Israeli existence."

A member of the US congress, who insisted on anonymity said that "the US would seriously consider recognizing the Palestinian 'provisional' government if under one leadership, the PLO adopts basic concepts in Abu Sharif's document, despite the fact that it doesn't address the right of Palestinians to return." It all depends on what the PLO does and says, he added.

The state department official pointed out that there is great support in the US for the idea that talks should be started with the PLO, and for an independent Palestinian state, especially among some pro-Israelis.

Now, some Arab regimes, as well as Israel, reject the idea of setting up an independent

Palestinian state. PLO officials said they are facing difficulties with some Arab countries, which are not ready to accept the reality of a Palestinian state in the region. A former US government official said that most regimes in the Middle East are very cautious and conservative, and they don't know what will happen if all of a sudden they have to deal with a Palestinian state. He pointed out that the Palestinian state is going to have internal preoccupations. "It is not going to be a military threat, after all, the other Arab countries are armed to the teeth, so it will not be destabilizing in a military sense. Yet, it is a threat to be genuinely democratic, that is where it will pose a threat to the political order in the Middle East."

He added that the PLO has tried to allow a degree of pluralism within the organization, and as the PLO is more democratic than others, the Palestinians in their own state will become like Beirut used to be. "It will be a state of real intellectual dynamism, and that is destabilizing because ideas are dangerous."

In the same line of thinking, a well-placed source told this reporter that during Richard Murphy's visit to Syria last week, for talks on the Lebanese elections, Michel Aoun was set to be president. But Murphy told Syrian President Assad that once a Palestinian state is set, the US would recognize it immediately. This stirred a heated debate between Assad and Murphy, with the former protesting against such a decision, so the Lebanese elections were postponed, thus leading to two possibilities: a more divided Lebanon or a coup d'état. "There's a possibility that the US wants to isolate Assad in order to keep Lebanon divided, thus allowing the Likud to do what it sees desirable with the West Bank and Gaza."

argues that, if the Lebanese are to find peace, they must distinguish fact from fiction and build on what is real in their common experience.

"The years of civil war since 1975 have torn Lebanon internally to shreds, reduced large parts of the country to rubble, and caused massive movements of population between different regions; but the civil war has failed as yet to destroy the fundamental political and administrative structure of the Lebanese Republic or to put an end to its existence as a sovereign territorial state by removing it from this map."

Salibi points out that the political theories or practices, of reducing or increasing the majority of a particular religious group or ensuring "just" representation for one or other community as a way toward lasting solution, have miserably failed in Lebanon. The real worth of history, he says, lies not in its record of political rights and wrongs, or outstanding tribal scores to be settled, but in its relevance to the present and future.

History is not merely a search for knowledge, he writes, it's also a search for understanding, "and the house of understanding has many mansions." To be socially meaningful and useful history has to be given all the relevant dimensions. "Should the Lebanese elite be one day properly swept there would be no and to the ways in which the history of Lebanon could be interpreted — for the good of Lebanon — and also for the welfare of the Arab world."

So, even as Lebanon's history has caused so much mayhem, it remains a potentially sound basis for concord. But Salibi

## Lebanon — an unshared history

By Natalie Warren-Green  
Special to The Star

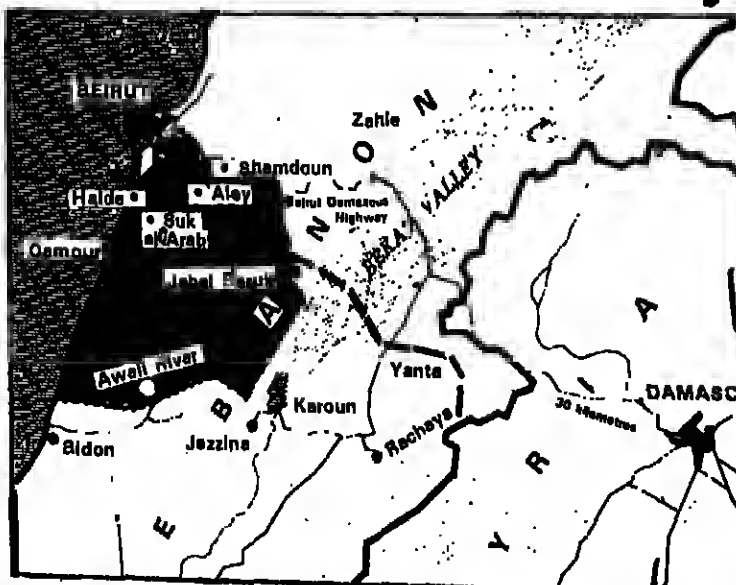
OXFORD, England — The latest fighting in Beirut once again promised to change the political map of Lebanon, with Syria resuming a role it let slip in earlier months. But whatever new arrangement of loyalty and influence takes shape in the country it is not likely to be conclusive.

Kamal Salibi, the Lebanese historian and author, puts Lebanon's present condition in a clear though sad perspective. "In all but name Lebanon today is a non-country," he says in his recently published book, "A House of Many Mansions."

Officially, of course, the Lebanese Republic exists within its internationally recognized borders; so does the state with its government machinery intact. But the state has long ceased to exercise sovereign control over its national territory. This may not be apparent to anyone dealing with any part of the Lebanese bureaucracy which, surprisingly, continues to function.

So, with myriad divisions running across confessional, ideological and racial lines, it's hardly surprising that yet another realignment of power is in progress in Lebanon while this is written. But this is not Kamel Salibi's brief. He traces, instead, Lebanon's problems farther back into the years after the state emerged in 1920.

Christian and Muslim Lebanese, the two largest com-



munities which are further split along sectarian lines, have been in fundamental disagreement over the historical legitimacy of their country. While Christians on the whole affirm that legitimacy Muslims tend to insist that Lebanon's history is part of greater Arab history.

The central issue, Salibi points out, is no longer the question of the Lebanese national allegiance. It concerns the terms of the political settlement desired by all sides in the conflict.

And yet, when closely examined, Lebanon may seem less diverse than many of the larger countries, such as India or China.

So, even as Lebanon's history has caused so much mayhem, it remains a potentially sound basis for concord. But Salibi

## Gooch named cricket captain

LONDON (AP) — Graham Gooch was appointed Monday as England's team captain for the winter tour of India, fuelled speculation of more political problems for world cricket.

Gooch, who has captained England in his last two tests, replaced Chris Cowdrey, an ex-England batsman, because of his past links with South Africa.

Other current England cricketers are also on this list, but Gooch remains the most controversial figure because he captained a rebel England tour to South Africa in 1982 for which he was banned for three years from test cricket, and later played for the South African state side, western province.

The Indian government, traditionally hostile to hosting any South African cricketers, was reported to have said it would be making a statement on the composition of the whole England party when it was announced next week.

The Test and County Cricket Board, governing body of English cricket, accompanied its announcement of Gooch's appointment with a move seemingly aimed at preventing any further links with South Africa before the Indian tour.

Alan Smith, the board's chief executive, said that all players selected for the tour would be prevented from taking part in any other cricket between the end of this season and the date of departure.

Contracts outlining this condition will be given to all selected players and will have to be returned to the TCCB by 18 September — the last day of the English domestic season.

In previous years, tour contracts often have not been signed until tours have begun, and England players only had to seek the permission of the board before accepting other invitations.

Gooch appeared to be the principal target of the board's tightening up of the rules.

He never recently was linked with a September cricket tournament in South Africa, and Gooch admitted he had been asked to compete, but denied he had signed anything.

Smith said: "The board has been concerned that the players have had too much cricket, and this is a policy supported by the players themselves."

"No one in the England tour party will be allowed to play cricket elsewhere before the tour, and there are very good cricketing reasons for that decision."

Asked about possible political problems following Gooch's appointment, Smith said: "The matter of South African links is currently being addressed by the International Cricket Conference, and the selectors pick the person they think is right for the job."

The Indian government could conceivably refuse entry visas if it considers any player unwelcome, but a more likely response would be a request for a verbal condemnation of apartheid.

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## ABONNÉS

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## Réactions dans la presse

■ Au Jordan Times, on déplore le nouveau. Nos confrères les plus "concurrents" ont ironisé: "Le Fer Side (bandes dessinées) va nous manquer". Ils ont souligné que le seul concurrent qui nous opposait était la chère et ennuyeuse publicitaire. "Le Star" va manquer à beaucoup de gens, il était le complément du week-end au Jordan Times. Sa section économique surtout, ve faire défaut. Au niveau politique, il était souvent en retard, il donnait des analyses de société très intéressantes. Sa disparition crée un vide dans le paysage médiatique, a déclaré Vivek Anand, éditeur politique.

■ Au quotidien Rel, un responsable qui a raconté l'anonymat a estimé que les pertes n'étaient pas un argument suffisant pour fermer le Star. "Au Rel", nous épongeons le déficit du Jordan Times et c'est normal. Nous avons besoin de plus de journaux dans toutes les langues parce que les Jordaniens sont très éduqués et demandent de l'information. Mais les journaux de Jordanie ne doivent pas devenir les journaux du gouvernement jordanien. Il faut des débats dans notre presse, sinon, les lecteurs la désertent", a-t-il déclaré.

■ Au quotidien Sawt Al-Shaab, on nous a demandé "le Jérusalem quel?". "S'il veut le laisser vivre ou le fermer, c'est une affaire; nous n'avons pas de commentaires à faire sur la gestion d'un confrère", a déclaré Sultan Al-Hatab, rédacteur en chef. "Le Star n'est qu'un hebdomadaire, ce n'est pas trop grave; il reste le Jordan Times", a-t-il ajouté, précisant que notre disparition ne ferait pas l'objet d'un article dans le Chabab.

■ A la JTV, Aymen Massenet, responsable des journaux en français, a déclaré ne pas bien comprendre ce qui se passe en ce moment dans la presse. "Un titre de moins, c'est une source d'information, une opinion de moins dans notre pays", a-t-il dit, ajoutant que le Star était une importante source économique et culturelle pour le public anglophone. L'agenda culturel lui manquait.

■ A Radio Jordan, Roema Azar, rédactrice de bulletins: "C'est une grande perte. Le Star approfondissait l'information locale et l'avait grand plaisir à le lire le week-end. J'aimais l'information en détail et il me manquait sur le pas de ma porte le jeudi".

■ A l'Agence France Presse, Randa Habib, responsable du bureau jordanien, a déclaré: "Nous sommes déçus de voir disparaître le seul hebdomadaire en anglais jordanien, enrichi de ses pages en français. On s'y était habitué, c'était un plaisir le week-end".

■ A l'agence Associated Press, Jamal Haleby, correspondant, a indiqué qu'il "connaissait beaucoup de lecteurs qui appréciaient ce journal". "C'est une honte de le fermer, nous espérons qu'il va réapparaître. Nous avons besoin d'un hebdomadaire en anglais", a-t-il conclu.

# LE JOURDAIN

Supplément français

نهر الأردن

au "Jerusalem Star"

## MERCI

à tous les collaborateurs qui ont participé à ces pages: Suleiman Sweles, Christine Boulenger, Aline Telatinian, Beloul Khediri, Raja Ben Ayed, Pascal Karmy, Emile Fisset, Husem Hindi, Sophie Almarah, Samia Jelat.

LE JERUSALEM STAR CESSE SA PARUTION

## En guise d'épilogue ...

Vous tenez entre vos mains le dernier numéro du Jerusalem Star. Sa fermeture a été décidée à la suite des récentes mesures gouvernementales sur la presse, bien que notre journal ne fût pas visé par lesdites mesures. C'est la fin d'une histoire commencée en 1982 (le titre était né à Jérusalem en 1986 mais avait disparu en moins d'un an). Nous ne désespérons pas de faire un jour réapparaître le Star...

Voilà, c'est fini. On se réveille un beau matin et on apprend que le prochain numéro sera le dernier. Ces pages en français, qui avaient vu le jour le 17 mars dernier, n'auront donc vécu que cinq mois. Le Jerusalem Star, lui, aura tenu six ans.

Que s'est-il passé? Tout commence par l'annonce, le 28 août, d'une reprise en main des journaux par le Comité de sécurité économique, relevant du ministère des finances. Ce comité dissout les conseils d'administration des trois journaux jordanien (Sawt Al-Chaab, Rel, Duqal) et les remplace par des "comités administratifs", dont les membres sont nommés par les autorités pour deux ans.

Selon le communiqué officiel, cette mesure vise à "renforcer le rôle de la presse au service des objectifs régionaux du pays et répondre aux finesses du journalisme dans sa critique constructive et dans la recherche de la vérité". Tout un programme. Elle intervient également pour "protéger les intérêts des actionnaires", dit le communiqué. A noter que cette mesure n'est rendue possible que par la loi maritale, instaurée en 1954, renforcée en 1987 et toujours en vigueur aujourd'hui en Jordanie.

Toujours est-il que dans le nouveau comité administratif du Düstour, maison-mère du Jerusalem Star, les adversaires du hebdomadaire en anglais ont la part belle. Depuis plusieurs années, les invectives des ennemis de la "Star" pour demander sa fermeture, saluant que son exercice défectueux porte atteinte aux intérêts économiques du quotidien en arabe. Les actionnaires défensifs du "Star" doivent s'incliner devant la supériorité numérique de leurs contradicteurs. Et le 28 août, la décision est prise à la majorité: le "Star" doit fermer.

Selon Osama El-Sharif, rédacteur en chef, le Star n'aurait pas vocation à faire des profits. "C'était avant tout une affaire de prestige et d'ouverture sur un public anglophone, l'occasion de mieux faire connaître notre pays à l'extérieur, au-delà des clichés de Petre et des béatitudes".

De janvier à juin 1988, les pertes de l'hebdomadaire se sont montées à 4.700 dinars. L'en dernier sur la même période, elles se chiffraient encore à 13.000 dinars. Et bien plus encore les années précédentes. Le Star diffusait en moyenne quelque 10.000 exemplaires par semaine. Il comptait 2.500 abon-



nés, dont 1.500 vivaient à l'étranger. Récemment, une Japonaise qui quitta le Jordanie était venue au journal s'abonner afin de recevoir le Star à Tokyo.

Mais rien n'y a fait. Le Düstour a pourtant distribué cette année 13 pour cent de ses bénéfices aux actionnaires... "Il veut nous couler, mais on ne peut pas couler une étoile", a conclu, frondeur, Osama El-Sharif. Peut-être le Jerusalem Star reverra-t-il le jour indépendant de son tuteur en langue arabe. En attendant, les quatorze employés du Star sont privés de travail, sans compter les collaborateurs extérieurs du journal.

Seulement voilà, le Star était un lieu ouvert aux idées nouvelles, tout y était possible. Rien à voir avec les "parlers de creches" des rédactions parisiennes, l'ambiance y était toujours conviviale. Même à minuit les jours de bouclage, avec quinze cettés dans estomac et les yeux rouges par le fumée, les gens du "Star" donnaient du "Ahlen, ahlen". Ils avaient accueilli avec enthousiasme la gageure du "Jourdain" qui, petit et petit, trouvait son style et ses lecteurs.

dégusté l'exquise saveur biennique.

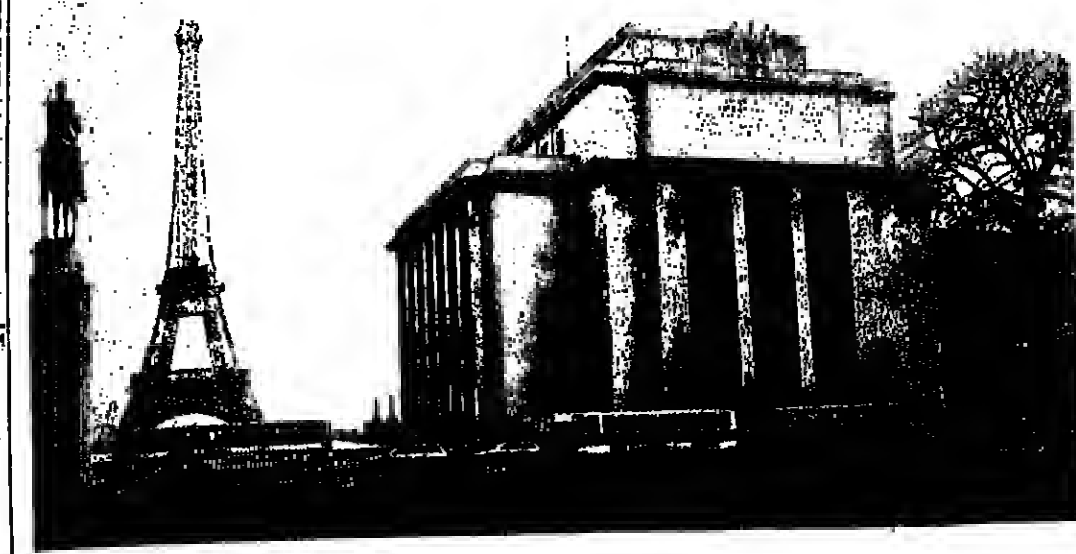
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## CORRESPONDANCE DE FRANCE

### Hussam, Marcel et les autres



"Il pleut. Et je n'ai toujours pas vu la Tour Eiffel"

Husem Hindi, 29 ans, jordanien né à Jéricho, vit en France (Rennes) depuis dix ans. Etudiant dynamique, il a notamment un monté un club de football par sa presse brève. Et surtout, il lit le Jérusalem Star et nous a écrit en nous proposant ses articles. Il devait devenir le correspondant en France du "Jourdain". Nous recevons ses premiers articles alors que nous bouclons notre dernier

numéro. Quel dommage, le plume de Hindi nous prometait de bons moments de lecture. Qu'on en juge plutôt par ces deux instantanés français croqués sur le vif. Un régal.

### La Tour Eiffel

Résumé, septembre 1978. Il pleuvait ce jour-là. Le voyage Amman - Paris m'a semblé interminable. A l'intérieur de l'aéroport, une foule colorée, cosmopolite et agitée m'attendait. Et dire qu'il y a quelques heures encore, je prenais mon petit déjeuner chez Hashim, occupé par quelques caméras de classe.

Panneaux de toutes couleurs, enseignes lumineuses, affiches publicitaires... Je m'approche d'une grande lanterne espérant voir la Tour Eiffel... Rien. Simplement le plus... Des mots en arabe... Je me retourne. Une tête baissée. Je lui demande la sortie. Quelques minutes se sont écoulées. Je me retrouve maintenant devant un policier légèrement basané. Je lui montre mon passeport, mon visa d'entrée, et mon inscription en cours pour élargir. Tout est en règle. Il me fait signe d'avancer mes bagages. Il regarde, hésite et les ramène aussitôt. Le spectacle a dû le décourager.

A droite, quelques sacs de grains de peatèque, de thym, de cardamome et d'épices (emballés d'une façon dont seul mon père le sait). A gauche, quatre carnes de chameaux (mades in Jérusalem), deux chapelets de Béthléem et quelques dizaines de cassattes de mikajis arabe (made in Japan). Le tout est séparé par une douzaine de paires de chaussettes et de sous-vêtements, pur coton, achetés la veille à King Fayet Street. Sans oublier la mégaphone, la théière, la petite salière... La souk, quoi!

Le taxi qui prend la direction de Paris roule à 120 km/h. Le chauffeur, asiatique, m'explique dans un anglais californien que la Tour Eiffel n'est pas sur tout visible de l'aéroport. Et qu'avec un peu de chance, le journal bientôt l'apercevra de Paris.

Il est 18 h. Gare Montparnasse. Un Portugais porte mes bagages jusqu'au train. Je m'installe volontairement en face d'un couple de jeunes Français (un d'entre eux est de vrais). Le train démarre. Lui: "Hier, j'ai mis mon jogging, j'ai pris mon walkman et j'ai fait du touring sur le pont du drapier. C'était super. 22 h. 10. Gare de Rennes. Il pleut. Et je n'ai toujours pas vu la Tour Eiffel."

### Dimanche, station-service

C'est une station-service de taille moyenne, située dans un quartier rennais moyen. C'est là que je travaille tous les dimanches depuis deux ans pour arrondir mes fins de mois. Remarque, pour bien connaître les Français et leurs préoccupations quotidiennes, il faut travailler dans une station-service... De plus, c'est un excellent exercice de langage... Ah! l'oubliés... Nous faisons aussi épicerie (oh! petit), n'vuc un important rayon d'alcool...

Le Bilhan passe toujours vers 15 heures. Un quarantenaire, petit, chenu, pas très amusant. Il achète deux bouteilles de vin à 7,80 F. Il dispose aussitôt. Totalement, il circule uniquement à vélo. Il se déplace comme un "micologiste". Il vint lui offrir pour un payeur muet blâmé trois. Chevalier prêtre imbu dans un club hippique (en fait, il est garçon d'accueil...). Il roule en mobylette et se prend pour Clint Eastwood.

Le Goff, lui, c'est un bavard. On rigole bien ensemble. Quel temps, hein! C'est triste quand même. En plein mois d'août! Il n'y a plus de saisons, dit-on moi! Enfin, hier il a fait meilleur. D'après RTL (radio), on aura du soleil bientôt. Le soleil c'est beau, mais il faut être à la plage... Ou est-ce qu'on rigole avec Le Goff?

Il y a aussi les Crissou. Lui, jeune, brisé, porte toujours un tee-shirt jaune, les manches bien remontées, met un écharpe ses tatouages: un coq, un serpent et une phrase vulgaire, que je n'oserai écrire ici... Elle, petite, pulpeuse, toujours en mini-tops: se cigarette ne le quitte jamais.

Frangé voulait faire de la politique. Malheureusement, les choses de la vie l'ont mené vers le bâtiment... "Mon père voulait que je devienne architecte. Et comme j'étais archi-nul à l'école, j'ai fait maçon. Enfin, il n'y a pas de son métier, vous savez..."

Lakdir vit dans le quartier depuis vingt ans. D'origine algérienne, il est propriétaire aujourd'hui de la boulangerie "Au Bon Pain". A cent mètres de la station: "Comme ça, ils ne pourront plus dire: 'Tiens, celui-là, il mange le pain des Français'..." Il y a aussi ce jeune homme qui fait l'aller-retour devant moi, nonchalamment un walkman sur les oreilles et qui chante à haute-voix des chansons d'amour, la tête baissée.

Et puis, surtout, il y a le jeune (ille de l'immeuble d'en-tête, qui n'a jamais remarqué mon existence).

HUSSAM HINDI  
Rennes, 1988

## FRANCE EN BREF

■ FRANÇOISE DOLTO EST MORTE — Françoise Dolto, médecin et psychanalyste, est morte le 25 août à l'âge de 79 ans, des suites d'une maladie pulmonaire. Elle avait apporté une contribution décisive à la psychanalyse des enfants et savait communiquer son savoir à travers les médias, la radio notamment. Parmi ses ouvrages les plus célèbres: "Lorsque l'enfant parle" et "La cas Dominique". Elle avait le souci de partager avec tous les fruits d'une écoute passionnée du langage des enfants", a déclaré M. Mitterrand. Son enfant le plus révélateur a sans doute été son fils, le chanteur Carlos.

■ DOPAGE MODE D'EMPLOI — Claude Evin, ministre de la solidarité, a seisi la justice pour obtenir le retrait du livre anonyme "300 médicaments pour se surpasser intellectuellement et physiquement" paru le 28 août. Les milieux médicaux et pharmaceutiques sont unanimes à condamner cet ouvrage, "menace pour la santé publique".

■ INCENDIES DE FORETS: UN MIEUX — Depuis 1980, plus de 22.000 hectares de forêts sont ravagés par le feu en moyenne chaque année, dans le midi de la France. Cette année, on n'en compte que 3.000, dont 1.000 seulement pendant l'été. Deux raisons: des conditions météo plus favorables et une stratégie plus efficace de lutte et de prévention.

## 4 MORTS, 58 BLESSES CETTE ANNEE

### Noces carabinées

L'été, saison des mariages en Jordanie, est aussi le temps des coups de feu tirés en l'air en signe de joie. En l'air ou ailleurs, puisque les balles terminent parfois leur course dans le genou voire l'abdomen d'un convive. Bilan des réjouissances: quatre morts et 58 blessés au cours des sept premiers mois de 1988.

La mariée était en noir. "Le 15 juillet dernier à Zarka, raconte Kamel, on a trop bu pour fêter le mariage d'un cousin. Vers 11h00 du soir, l'ambiance battait son plein: musique, chansons, danses. Le frère du marié a alors sorti son pistolet, trent en l'air pour honorer les mariés. Mais son arme lui a échappé et un coup de feu est parti à l'horizontale. Un cousin est tombé, blessé à l'hôpital. D'un coup, la joie a tourné au deuil."

Autres feux de l'été à Madaba: "Un cercueil d'homme s'est ouvert pour danser la traditionnelle dabka. L'un d'eux a ouvert le feu mais il a perdu l'équilibre et est tombé, blessant deux personnes par balles. La gaité s'est transformée en panique, les gens s'insultent, se soulevant la convive d'une noce. Citons encore cet incident peu banal: en juin dernier, dans le village de Hechmish, un tir échevé a involontairement réussi l'exploit de trancher les fils d'une ligne électrique, qui sont tombés dans la cour où se déroulait la noce. Par bonheur, la catastrophe a été évitée.

Selon les statistiques de la Sûreté générale, de tels incidents ont fait six morts et sept blessés l'an dernier. Pour 1988, la police est déjà intervenue 54 fois, et les joyeux tireurs du dimanche ont déjà tué quatre personnes et en ont blessé 68 autres. Les noces ne sont pas la seule occasion de voir son charpenterie: le tawjil du petit, la naissance d'un garçon ou un retour de pèlerinage à la Mecque font très bien l'affaire.

Cette tradition est issue des mœurs bédouines, où porte une arme est signe de courage et de noblesse. Il est du meilleur état de se rendre à une nocce d'un gros calibre et de faire usage abondamment, signe de partage et de fidélité qui honore les nouveaux mariés. Un habitant de Salt nous a ainsi raconté qu'il avait tiré, à tout seul, pour tout honneur, 400 balles en deux jours pour la noce d'un neveu. Soit 200 dinars de munitions...

Après tout, il suffit de regarder les bons vieux westerns américains pour constater que la Jordanie n'est pas le seul pays où l'on fait feu de toute joie. Mais, on ne peut pas comme aux Etats-Unis acheter une arme à tous les coins de rue. Pour d'armes obligatoires. Ce sont donc souvent les beaux militaires de la famille qui font usage de leur revolver de service au cours des réjouissances du week-end provoquant parfois des drames.

Devant cette hécatombe, le premier ministre a pris le 8 août dernier le bateau par les cornes. Il a demandé au ministre de l'Intérieur de prendre des mesures drastiques pour empêcher les coups de feu pendant les mariages et de punir sévèrement les contrevenants. Selon le colonel Hamid Rechid directeur de la Sûreté générale à Zarka, "cas accidentels n'ont aucun sens. Il faut faire appel au sens civique de nos concitoyens. Nous ne pouvons pas tout de même pas qu'éclatent systématiquement tous les banquets. Ces incidents se produisent le plus souvent dans les quartiers populaires et à la campagne. Nous allons organiser des patrouilles les samedis et vendredis dans les quartiers à risques, afin de dissuader les tireurs". A quand le port du gilet pare-balles obligatoire dans les mariages?

SULEIMAN SWEISS



Des fêtes de mariage à hauts risques

## ECOUTEZ VOIR

### DECOUVERTE

#### Khirbet Ez-Zairaqoun

A 12 km d'Irbid, les Frères de Archéologie vous proposent une visite sur ce site archéologique de l'âge de Bronze, considéré comme l'une des plus grandes villes de cette époque dans le nord de la Jordanie. Rendez-vous le vendredi 2 septembre à 9h00 de l'hôtel Amra, muni d'un pique-nique et de réserves d'eau.

#### Basta

Une aile proche de Pétra, habitée entre 7.000 et 8.000 av. J.C. et partiellement recouverte par un nouveau village. Départ de l'Amra le vendredi 16 septembre à 9h00, avec pique-nique et eau.

## CINEMA

### Malou

Da Jeanine Meerapfel, avec Ingrid Caven (1980): le vie de deux femmes aux caractères opposés. L'une, amoureuse, sacrifie son âme à la réussite de sa carrière. L'autre, qui a cessé à la mort de sa mère, voyage sur le lieu de son passé pour retrouver son identité et son amour pour son mari.

Quatre institut, mardi 13 septembre 20h30 (en allemand, sous-titré en arabe).

## TELEVISION

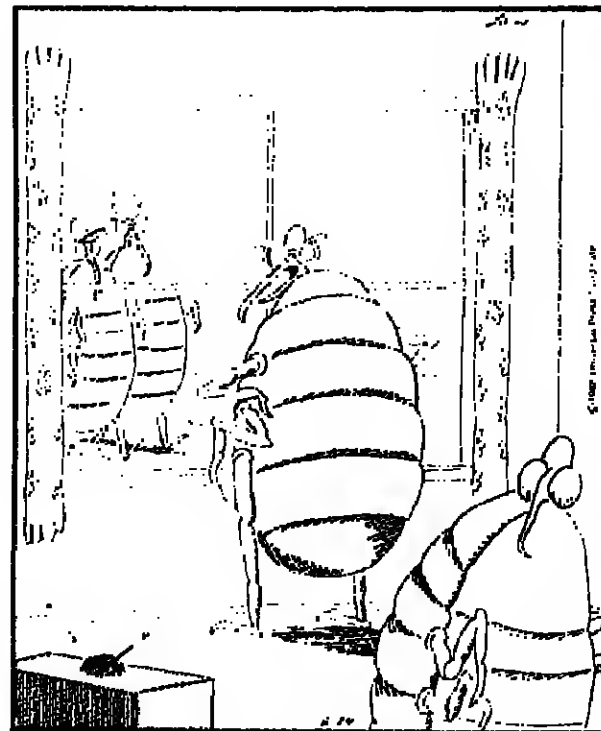
"Trois enfants dans le désordre" de Léo Jonnon, avec Bourvil, Jean Leblond et Rosy Varte: un entrepreneur de travaux publics se voit voler des plans militaires et est obligé de fuir. Un ami lui propose de recruter deux garçons et une fille, à tout hasard. (JTV, vendredi 16 septembre à 17h30).

THE JERUSALEM STAR 23





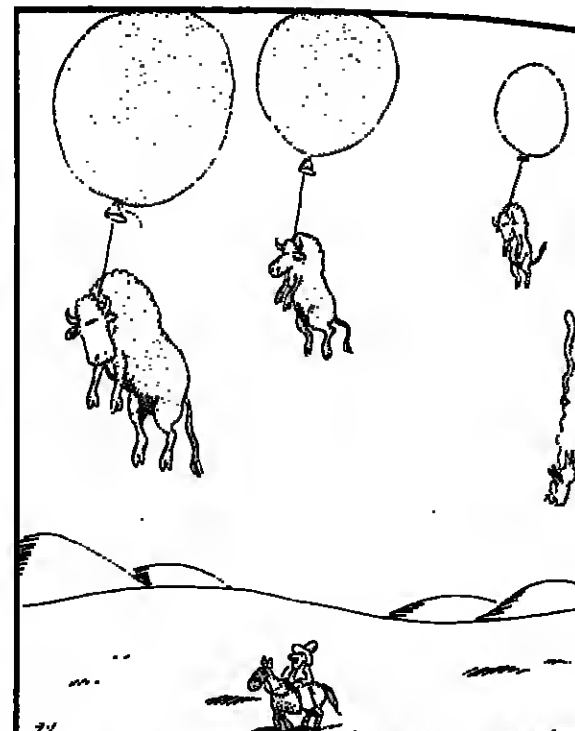




"Oh, great - It's same as your relatives, David. ... You know, it's ironic that even we lice have parasites."

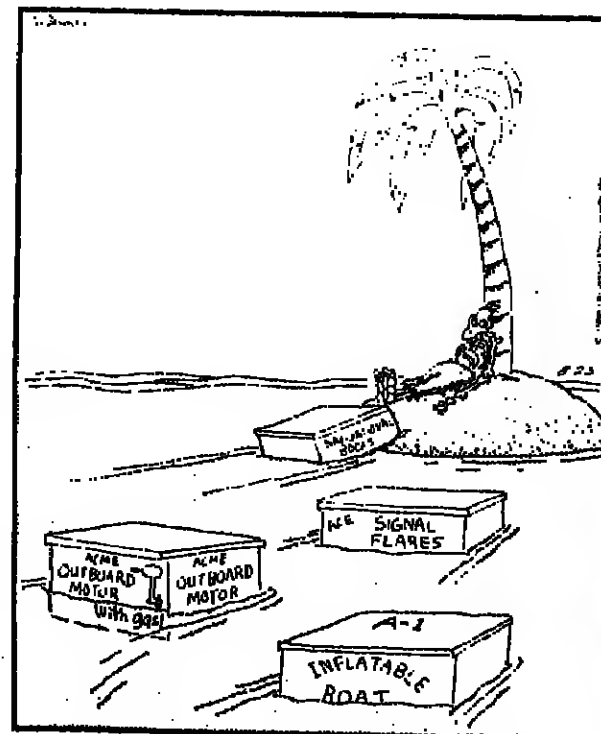


"OK, when I say 'draw,' we draw. ... Ready? ... One, two, three - STRAW! ... OK, just checkin' your ears. ... One, two, three - CLAW! ... OK, DRAWbridge! ..."



MORE FACTS OF NATURE: As part of nature's way to help spread the species throughout their ecological niche, bison often utilize a behavior naturalists have described as "ballooning"

## THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



"Careful, Lyle! ... There's some cattle dancing!"



"Well o' minuter! ... McCallister, you fool! This isn't what I said to bring!"



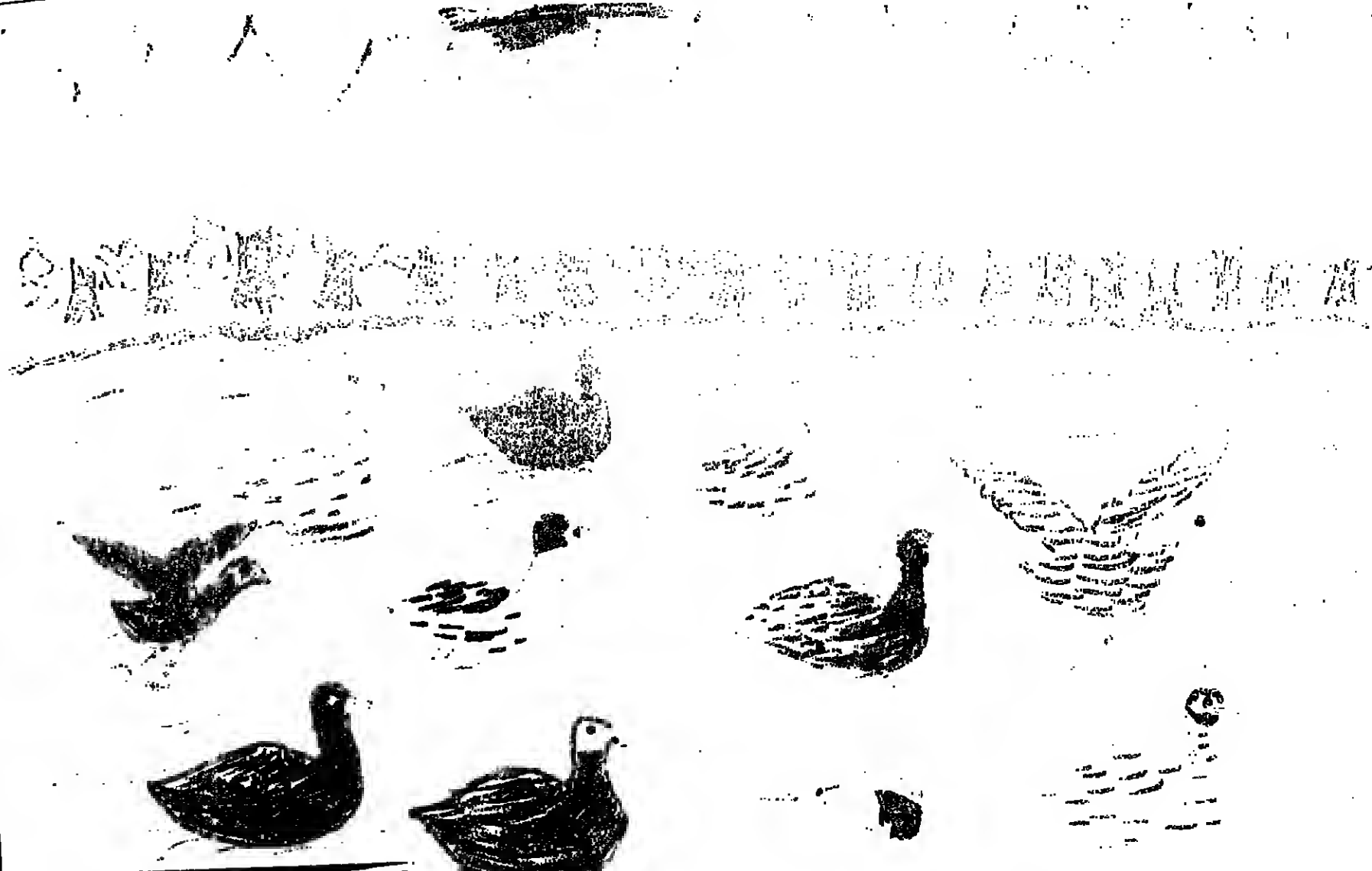
Coral reef graffiti



"Did you detect something a little ominous in the way they said, 'See you later'?"



1 SEPTEMBER 1988



Children's contributions

At the farm  
Hamdi Hussein Rehem

Johnny Cake and Thumberline Part 3

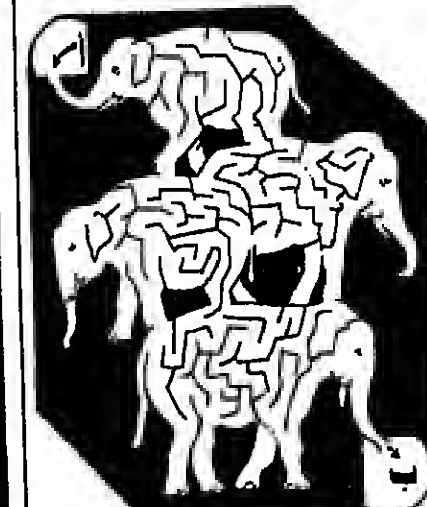


Friends of  
The Star



Abdul Rahman Attlyeh  
Age: 13  
Hobby: Swimming  
Wishes to be an engineer

Maze puzzle

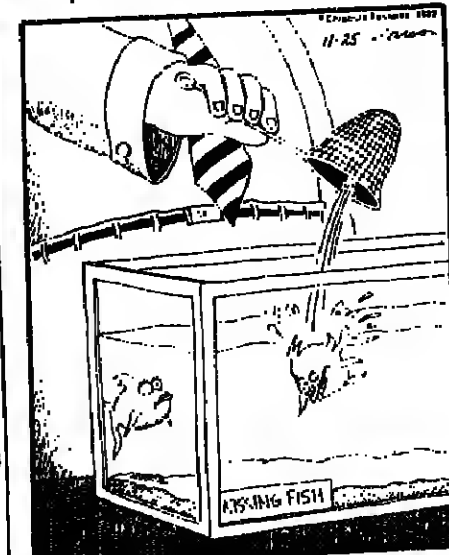


Try to go through the alaphents from top to bottom by the shortest route

Spot the differences



There are 8 differences between these two pictures. find them?



THE JERUSALEM STAR 27

1 SEPTEMBER 1988



By Leon Y. Berkho  
Special to The Star

KUFA, Iraq — From this vantage point on the fringe of Iraq's western desert, 64-year-old Haji Mohammad recalls the days when trains of pack-animals took the desert road to the holy city of Mecca. Camels, horses, and mules, laden with urug, kuleicha, and suweik — traditional foodstuffs for the journey — trailed in long caravans on a seemingly endless sand-path dotted with caravan-series, minarets, palaces, oases, and artificial ponds.

Today, as air-conditioned coaches and planes have brought Mecca within easy reach, the track, that caravans followed nearly half a century ago, is deserted and the stations built to cater for their needs are forlorn.

So is Haji Mohammad's khan or caravansary on the outskirts of this modest and restful city of Kufa, the first military base that the Muslim armies founded in Iraq after the fall of Ctesiphon, the Sassanian capital.

"My father and great grandfathers played host to pilgrims using Kufa as a staging point toward Mecca," said Haji Mohammad, who until the late 1930s could make a decent living out of his khan. "In the past the journey from Kufa to Mecca and back would take more than six months, and the pilgrimage itself was sometimes compared to the adventure of Sinbad the Sailor," the old Haji said with a ready smile and an apparently irresistible urge to shake hands.

Travel preparations would start at Haji Mohammad's inn from the beginning of Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting. "Not only the Iraqis would flock here. We had Turks, Iranians, Afghans, Pakistanis, and even Russians and Indians," he added.

Iraq has a wealth of Muslim holy sanctuaries, second only to Saudi Arabia. The faithful from diverse backgrounds and states visit the country before and after their journey to Mecca.

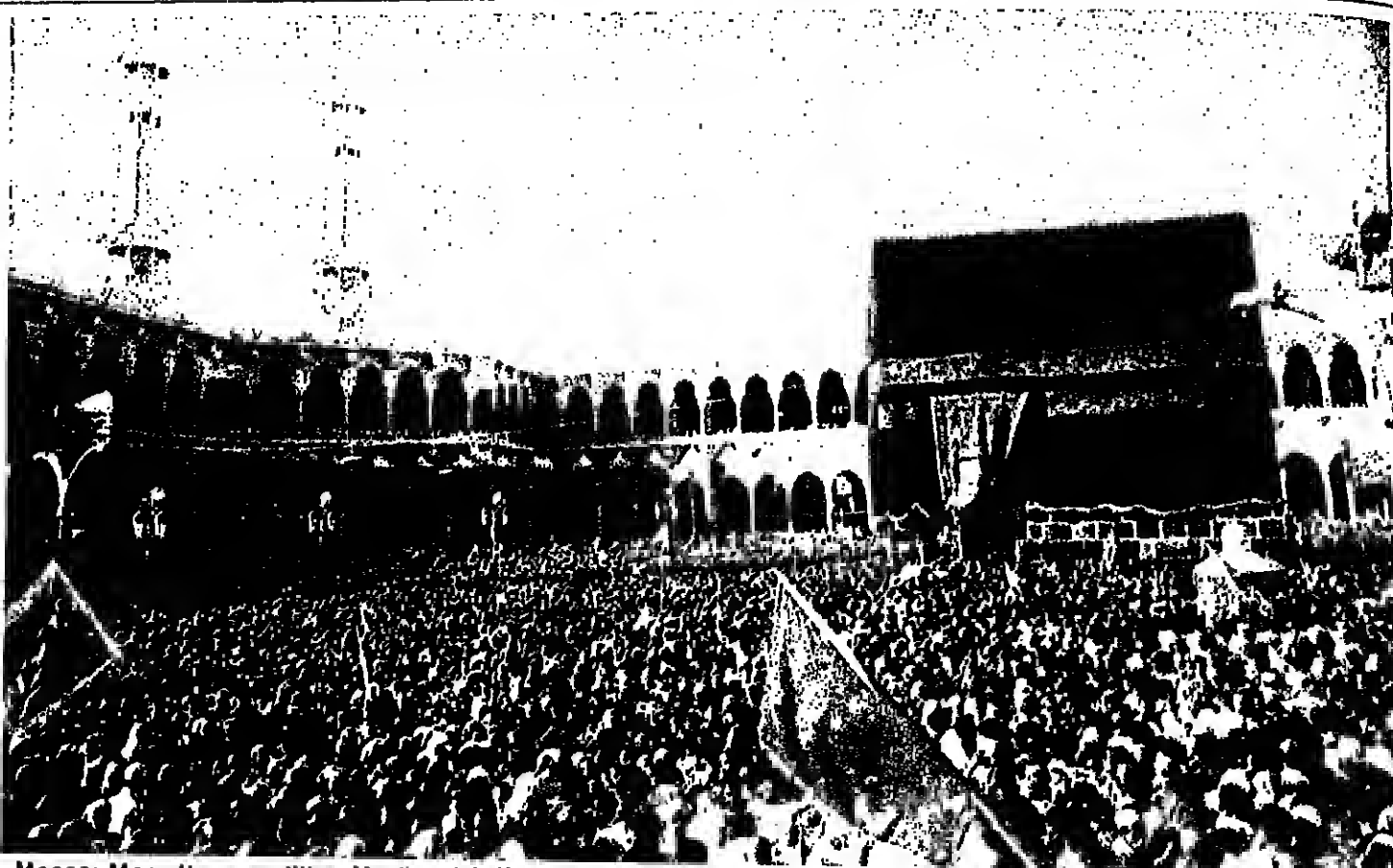
A visit to the shrines in Najaf and Kerbala, among the holiest in Islam, is regarded by many as equal in significance to the Mecca pilgrimage. The two cities receive a steady flow of visitors every day. The government has been pouring hundreds of millions of dinars into renovation and public utility programmes.

As air-conditioned coaches and planes have brought Mecca within easy reach, the track that caravans followed nearly half a century ago is deserted.

The tens of thousands of Turkish pilgrims, that stream into the country over the Zakho highway at the international borders, begin their holy trip at Nebi Yousif, a magnificent old mosque built in memory of the biblical prophet Jonah, in Mosul. From Mosul the Turks set off to Samarra, where they visit the shrine of the tenth and eleventh imams: Ali Al Hodi and Hasan Ali Askari. Their mosque, which dominates the town, is both a religious and tourist attraction with its turquoise domes, golden-encased dome, and minaret.

In Baghdad a visit to the great gold-domed shrine of Kadhimaln (Kazemalain), one of the most important sanctuaries of Islam, and Sheikh Abdul al Gallani's shrine, is, for most pilgrims, the fulfilment of a life's ambition.

In the past most of these pilgrims would have passed by Haji



Mecca: More than a million Muslim visit the Holy City every year

## Exploring the old Haj route to Mecca

Mohammad's caravansary. "Starting with the end of Ramadan we were busy seeing the pilgrims off. We supplied food, information, and even guides."

"But today," he lamented, "few pilgrims would remember the khan and the deserted route took them to the holy shrines in Mecca." The desert road, known historically as Darab Zubaida (the path of Zubaida), has been abandoned, and its stations, mostly khans, minarets, and palaces have succumbed to the ravages of time.

Recently a team of archaeologists, led by Dr Abdul-Sattar Al Azawi, a jolly French-speaking Islamicist, and local inhabitants

Zubaida, or the pond of Zubaida. "It is 35 metres in diameter, and traces of a 12-step staircase leading to the bottom are still visible."

Water, very scarce in the desert, was not a problem for the old pilgrims. There is a pond, a well, an oasis, or a stream at every 18-20 km along some 400 kms of the road so far investigated by Dr Azawi's team. "This is the average distance that a long trailing camel caravan would cover in a single day."

Zubaida's pond, finely built of hewn stone set in mortar, was tiled with water from a rivulet which most probably flowed in abundance in winter and dried in

guide caravans in the desert. Some had a beacon light on top during the night.

Yaqut Bin Abdullah, the Muslim geographer, mentions in his 'Mu'jam al Buldan,' a geographical dictionary, that, when people of note (caliphs, viziers, princes, monarchs etc.) traveled to Mecca, they would erect a minaret in memory of their pilgrimage. They would usually select a hill or a mound for the spire, so that it would be seen from a distance by pilgrims trekking the desert.

Most outstanding of these lofty towers, said Azawi, is Um Al Qaroun, or mother of horns. Constructed by Malik Shah Alp

The desert road to Mecca from Kufa, in Iraq, has been abandoned in favour of air travel and air-conditioned buses. Now an Iraqi team is exploring a wealth of caravansaries, minarets, and oases along the old route.

like Haji Mohammad, have explored Darab Zubaida, putting its khans, wells, oases, palaces, and minarets on the map.

"The great caliph Harun Al Rashid (786-809 AD), in a luxurious and sumptuous caravan of the most beautiful camels and horses, used the track on his way to Haj," said Azawi. To Harun Al Rashid are attributed a number of grand places, minarets, and khans mentioned by Arab travellers and historians of the ninth and tenth centuries.

Harun's wife, Sitta Zubaida, after whom the path is named, spent lavishly on the restoration, refurbishment, and rebuilding of the stations. "Sitta Zubaida traveled to Mecca frequently and is widely known as a pious, strict Muslim," said Azawi. To honour Sitta Zubaida a fine tomb was built in 1200 in Karkh, on the west bank of the Tigris in Baghdad. Surrounded by a cemetery the tomb features a striking honeycomb dome. Zubaida is actually buried in the great golden shrine of Kadhimaln; just north of the cemetery.

Azawi said that a pond on the way, was still called Burkut

summer. Ponds, mapped by the explorers, come in different building styles. "In the heart of the desert builders had to remove thick layers of soft sand until the rockbed was reached. There they would dig for at least two more metres and raise the sides with stone and mortar," said Azawi.

Beside each pond, well, or oasis the explorers found troughs, basins, and containers of different shapes. These, according to Azawi, were used to water the animals. "Water had to be kept clean for pilgrims to drink and perform their ritual ablutions before prayer." Each water-source on Darab Zubaida was run by "Seqaya" or water suppliers, who saw to it that the pilgrims had enough water on their way to and back from Mecca. "These water suppliers were on the caliphs' and monarch's payroll. They also received generous donations from the pilgrims," said Azawi.

The second major feature of the old Haj road is the minarets, most of them unconnected to mosques. Apart from their religious function they were used to

Arslan, an enlightened Seljuk monarch who ruled Baghdad in the 13th century. Um Al Qaroun is a structure of an extremely fine design.

Alp Arslan was a patron of architecture and buildings in desert places, particularly on the way to Mecca. To him belongs Um Al Qaroun and the story of its construction as told in 'Kitab Al-Aghani,' Book of Songs, by Abul Faaraj Al Islahani.

"When setting off pilgrims to Mecca he accompanied them deep inside the desert, where he built Um Al-Qaroun, which he decorated with the horns of the gazelles and hooves of the wild asses that he hunted in the desert," writes Al Islahani.

According to Azawi the minaret collapsed recently. "Built of unhewn stones and less rubble and limestone, the hooves and horns can still be seen adorning the debris."

A distinctive architectural feature of Um Al Qaroun was its two staircase system. "You could easily have climbed atop the minaret either by a winding staircase erected inside the cylindrical trunk or by a spiral one

that wound up the trunk from the outside," said Azawi. Both staircases communicated at the small dome on the top, with arched openings on to four directions in the desert. "Beacon lights inside the dome could guide caravans travelling miles away at night," noted Azawi.

An oasis, with a date-palm grove and remains of a khan with a long inner court, was part of the Um Al Qaroun complex.

Little remains of the khans caravansaries that dotted Darab Zubaida. Azawi's team counted 29 such structures used as inns, where pilgrims and their caravans rested at night. "Some of the khans have inner courts with enough room and space to accommodate hundreds or even thousands of pilgrims with their animals," said Azawi.

The adventure from Kufa along the khans, minarets, oases, and ponds in the desert down to Mecca and back took more than six months. "On the return trip a grand welcome home usually awaited the pilgrims. They were received by joyful crowds of friends and relatives, with the beating of drums. In some places festivities continued for three consecutive days," recalled Haji Mohammad.

Water, very scarce in the desert, was not a problem for the old pilgrims. There is a well, a pond, an oasis, or a stream at every 18-20 kilometres along the road.

Brothers, sisters, and other relatives would pour in to congratulate them. "Then they would unpack their bags, which were full of strings of beads, turbans, gold and silver rings, jewels, and souvenirs for those offering greetings," added Haji Mohammad.

From then on, said Mohammad, the believer would add the title Hajj to his name. "His wife's name would become 'wife of the Hajj' and his daughters and sons 'the sons and daughters of the Hajj.' The expedition was indeed worth the prestigious title."

Leon Y. Berkho is a writer and researcher who works with the College of Arts in the University of Mosul. He has written extensively on artistic and cultural developments in Iraq.